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ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

Fall River, Massachusetts -
Rhode Island SMSA
December 1970

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

DECEMBER 1970

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS R.I.

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1. Highlights and Conclusions

The population of the Fall River SMSA increased by 7.4 percent between 1960 and 1970 while the city itself posted a 10-year loss of 4.3 percent. The preliminary U. S. Census for 1970 had the population of the Fall River SMSA at 148,430.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment averaged 47,300 in 1969 and 47,800 for the first 11-months of 1970 (an increase of 500). Comparable averages for manufacturing employment were down 100 from the level of 1969 while nonmanufacturing employment increased for the tenth consecutive year (up 600 from 1969).

Total unemployment averaged 3,700 (6.6 percent of the work force) during the first 11 months of 1970-----an increase of 500 from the 3,200 (5.8 percent) level in 1969. The 1970 11-month average unemployment was still considerably below the 4,900 (8.9 percent) mark in 1960.

Job openings on file at the Fall River DES office as of December 1970 totaled 60---some 27 less than the previous month and 49 less than at the end of October 1970. Benchwork occupations accounted for 33 percent of the total job openings in December.

The "Universe of Need" for manpower services in the Fall River SMSA was estimated to be about 20,600 for the fiscal year 1972. Of this total 5,400 were poor with the greater amount, 15,200 classified as non-poor.

The majority of those classified as disadvantaged were so considered not because they were unemployed but rather that they were underutilized.

Of the 4,100 active work applications on file at the end of November 1970 57.9 percent were from males and 52.1 percent were from females. Only 43.5 percent of the applicants had completed a high school education.

The prospects of an improvement in the local economy in fiscal year 1972 are somewhat uncertain. There should be small employment gains particularly in the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy; however, total unemployment will also increase.

2. Description of Area

a. Definition of the Fall River SMSA- Location and Geographical Features

The Fall River SMSA is located in southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 15 miles east of Providence and about 50 miles south of Boston. The principal highways serving Fall River are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston Area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, R.I.

Within the Fall River SMSA are the surrounding towns of Somerset, Swansea and Weymouth, (all in Bristol County) and Tiverton, Rhode Island (in Newport County). The city of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside). (see Model Cities Map Page 17 Appendix).

b. Economic Developments and Outlook

Despite the overall slowdown in the national economy during the year 1970, the Fall River SMSA has managed to fare much better than other areas in the state. The country as a whole and the state in particular has begun a slow process of shifting from a wartime to a peacetime economy. Because Fall River has little defense-related industry this problem has not made itself especially evident in the area. Although manufacturing payrolls declined, the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy posted employment gains over the comparable 1969 figures.

The bulk of the economic acceleration in the greater Fall River Area for 1972 is anticipated to occur in nonmanufacturing industries. Manufacturing employment in its entirety should post only small gains (particularly in apparel plants where unusual cutbacks in production of ladies' dresses occurred in 1970). Rubber and miscellaneous plastics employment will decline modestly while textile and "other manufacturing" payrolls are expected to at least hold their own over the coming year.

Dominating projected employment gains will be advances in nonfactory payrolls. Contract construction is at its highest level in recent years and no slackening is expected for the forecast period. A new \$7.2 million campus for Bristol Community College has been started with the first phase expected to be completed and ready for occupancy by September 1972. The entire complex is projected to take from five to seven years for completion.

c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends
Demography (1960 U. S. Census)

Racial Data for the Fall River SMSA according to the 1960 U. S. Census:

	<u>Race</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
	White	99.5
	Negro	0.3
	Other	0.2
Foreign Born	15,655	12.1
Foreign Stock	62,024	48.2

Education:

The median number of school years completed by persons 25 years and over was 8.6 years (11.6 for the state); some 23.4 percent had completed four years of high school or more.

Income:

The median income of families in the area was \$5,165 per year compared with \$6,272 for the State.

Population Change in The Nation, The State,
The Fall River SMSA and The City of Fall River 1960-1970
According to the 1970 Preliminary U. S. Census

<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>			<u>1960-1970 Change</u>	
	1950	1960	1970	Number	Percent
United States	151,325,798	179,323,175	200,263,721	+ 20,940,546	+ 11.7
Massachusetts	4,690,514	5,149,317	5,630,224	480,907	+ 9.3
SMSA	137,298	138,156	148,430	10,274	+ 7.4
City	111,963	99,942	95,679	4,263	- 4.3

Population Trends of Cities and Towns in The Fall River SMSA
According to the U. S. Census

Area	Year		1960-1970	
	1970	1960	Number	Percent Change
SMSA	148,430	138,156	+ 10,274	+ 7.4
Fall River	95,679	99,942	- 4,263	- 4.3
Somerset	18,122	12,196	+ 5,926	+ 48.6
Swansea	12,525	9,916	+ 2,609	+ 26.3
Westport	9,655	6,641	+ 3,014	+ 45.4
Tiverton, R.I.	12,449	9,461	+ 2,988	+ 31.6
Model Cities Neighborhood*	14,724	NA	xx	xx

* 1969 Estimate

Population Distribution in the Fall River SMSA
by Sex, Race, and Age According to the 1960 U.S. Census

Area, Age & Race--1960	Total	Male	Female
Total SMSA	138,156	65,722	72,434
17 Years and Under	44,748	22,681	22,067
18 to 44 Years	46,264	21,770	24,494
45 to 64 Years	32,041	15,000	17,041
65 Years and Over	15,103	6,271	8,832
White	137,510	INA	INA
Nonwhite	646	INA	INA

In the Fall River SMSA, population totaled 138,156 in 1960; in that year, the estimated average for the labor force was 55,100 with a participation rate of 40.0 percent. In 1960 total nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 44,100 with an average of 4,900 unemployed, for a rate of unemployment of 8.9 percent.

Manufacturing employment in 1960 averaged 25,300 or 57.3 percent of wage and salary employment.

By 1965, the population of the SMSA had risen to about 140,000 but the labor force had decreased by 2,100 from 1960 to 53,000 for a participation rate of 37.9 percent. During the period between 1960-1965 nonagricultural wage and salary employment had recouped most of the losses attributed to the closing of many major textile plants (down 3,700) but still showed a six year loss of 400 jobs. Total manufacturing employment now accounted for 49.2 percent of nonfarm staffs. Unemployment in 1965 was 4,200 with a rate of 7.9 percent.

The 1970 preliminary U. S. Census saw the population of the SMSA continue to grow to an estimated 148,430, an increase of 10,274 since 1960 while the work force reached a 10-year high, posting an 11-month average of 56,000 with a participation rate of 37.7 percent. During the same 11 months manufacturing payrolls made up 47.7 percent of total nonfarm employment while nonmanufacturing industries accounted for 52.3 percent----indicating a definite shift in industrial makeup since 1960.

In comparison to both the Country and the State, the Fall River SMSA lagged behind the 10-year percent increase in population. The city of Fall River actually showed a loss (-4.3 percent) between 1960-1970. All other municipalities in the SMSA increased in population considerably since 1960, more than compensating for the population loss in the city. The towns of Somerset, Swansea, Westport and Tiverton, R. I. saw a combined 10-year population increase of 38.0 percent.

3. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Since 1960, the economy of Fall River has undergone substantial changes. The 11-month average for 1970 showed that manufacturing payrolls made up 47.7 percent of nonagricultural employment while nonmanufacturing employment held 52.3 percent of the total. In 1960 the reverse was true with manufacturing payrolls constituting 57.4 percent of nonfarm employment and nonfactory employment making up 42.6 percent. Since 1960 and ending with the 11 month average for 1970, jobs in manufacturing had fallen off by some 2,500. During the same time period, the nonfactory sector of the economy gained 6,200 new jobs.

Much of the loss in manufacturing employment over the past 11 years can be attributed to widespread shutdowns of many large textile mills. Beginning in 1962 and continuing through 1965 textile employment dropped by 4,000 jobs until it eventually leveled off at 3,400. Since then, moderate yearly gains caused textile employment to rise to 4,400 in 1970.

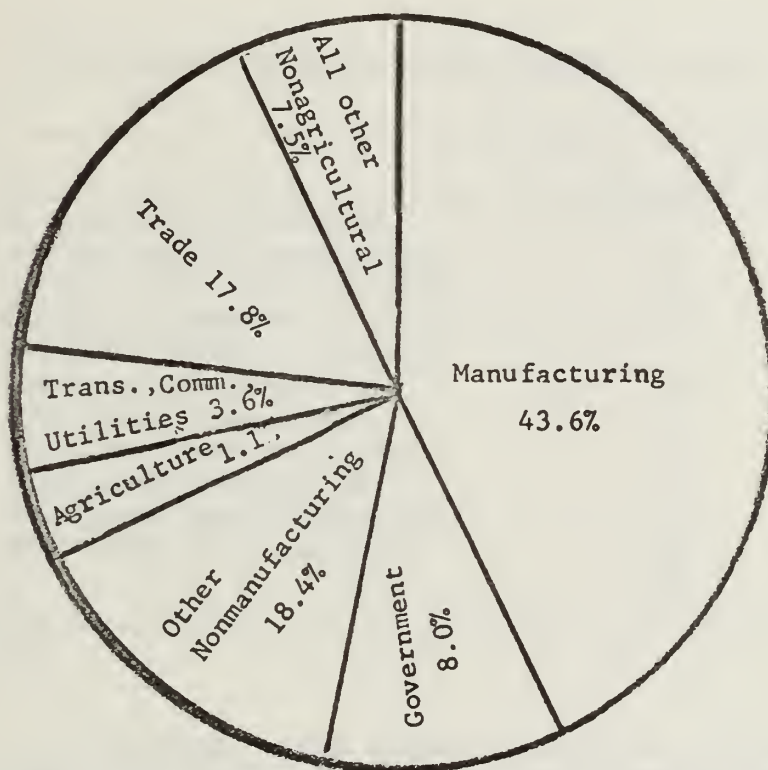
The past 11 years has seen employment in nonfactory establishments soar. All of the four categories into which nonmanufacturing employment is divided for statistical purposes in the Fall River SMSA, registered increases since 1960. Leading the way were wholesale and retail trade establishments, up 1,400, and government staffs, up 1,000 and "other nonmanufacturing" employment (especially construction and service industries) swelling by 3,500.

Over the last year the slowdown of industrial growth in Fall River has been attributed to the overall slackening off of the national economy. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimated to be 47,700 at mid-November 1970 represented a decrease of 600 below the mid-November 1969 total. This was the first time since 1963 that a loss was realized during these corresponding months. Manufacturing employment showed a yearly loss of 800 with all industries recording decreases. Data from individual firms revealed that 1970 has been anything but a prosperous year for apparel manufacturers. Many garment shops in Fall River are contractors who accept orders from their New York contacts. The new style changes or the reluctance to accept them caused orders to come in at a fraction of those received in the past. The buyers from the large chain retailers were not placing sizable orders because they did not know at what point womens-hemlines would stop. The end of 1970 saw the situation improve favorably.

A considerable amount of the decrease of 400 in "other manufacturing" employment over the year ending mid-November 1970 can be attributed to losses in rubber and miscellaneous plastics industries. The completion of government contracts and the failure to acquire new ones have been cited as the chief reasons for the cutback.

Nonmanufacturing payrolls were up 200 over the year ending at mid-November 1970. The decrease of 100 in wholesale and retail trade marked an end to the strong upward trend in trade activity experienced over the past several years. "Other nonmanufacturing" employment advanced by 600 over the year. Employment in contract construction, spearheaded by the building of both public and private facilities, was 200 more in November 1970 than in the comparable month in 1969. Service industries, particularly medical and health services, also maintained a long-term growth over the year.

Employment By Industry
As Percentage Of Total Employment
11 Month Average 1970



Total nonmanufacturing employment in the Fall River SMSA in the coming fiscal year will not expand as rapidly as it has in recent years. Trade and services will probably post small gains as employment in transportation, communications and utilities remains fairly stable. Manufacturing employment will be more vulnerable to slowdowns in the national economy. Losses are anticipated to occur in both textile mill products payrolls and rubber and miscellaneous plastics industries forces while apparel employment will experience a period of relative stability.

4. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupations

A recent survey of unfilled job openings on file at the Fall River DES office listed 60 vacant positions as of December 21, 1970 with only 20 percent of these open 30 days or more. The previous month saw 87 job openings while at the end of October there were 99. As usual bench work occupations were the leading source of job openings in December 1970 accounting for 33 percent. Most were positions in the garment industry for assemblers and sewing machine operators (experienced on both regular and special equipment). There were 12 openings for clerical and sales jobs requiring qualified and experienced secretaries, key punch operators, billing and sales clerks, and 10 openings in service industries for waitresses, kitchen help and porters.

Unfilled Job Openings As Of December 21, 1970

	Total	Open 30 Days or More
0.) Professional, Technical		
1.) and Managerial Occupations	6	0
2. Clerical and Sales Occupations	12	4
3. Service Occupations	10	0
4. Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related Occupations	1	1
5. Processing Occupations	1	0
6. Machines Trades Occupations	7	2
7. Bench Work Occupations	20	4
8. Structural Work Occupations	1	1
9. Miscellaneous Occupations	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
	60	12

With regard to the coming fiscal year, the make up of job opportunities in the Fall River SMSA should remain essentially the same. The effects of the state-wide shortage of registered and licensed practical nurses to fill health service occupations will also be felt in the Fall River Area. Bench work occupations will again dominate the number of job openings. In the apparel industry, women make up an extremely high proportion of the employees. The major occupational groups within the apparel industry comprises sewing machine operators and hand stitchers; jobs usually performed by women. As many of these female workers retire or leave the work force for other reasons, a shortage of qualified and experienced applicants to replace them becomes evident.

5. Recent Trends in Unemployment

Total unemployment in the Fall River SMSA for the first 11 months of 1970 averaged 3,700 or 6.6 percent of the civilian work force. This was a considerable increase over the 1969 average of 3,200 or 5.8 percent. Higher than usual seasonal layoffs and the Administration's efforts to curb inflation by slowing down the economy have been reasons cited for the over-the-year rise in unemployment.

An analysis of benefit payments paid to totally unemployed claimants during the survey weeks in the first 10 months of 1970 revealed that displaced apparel and construction workers were the leading source of unemployment; receiving an average of 30.1 percent and 23.7 percent respectively. Some 60.0 percent of the total UI checks were paid to men---up from the 49.0 percent in 1969. In the first 10 months of 1970, payments to unemployed males were concentrated in five main industries: contract construction, textiles, apparel, trade, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics. The first four categories reflected seasonal trends while the fifth resulted from over-the-year cutbacks in government contracts.

Some 61.7 percent of UI benefits paid to totally unemployed women went to workers displaced from the apparel industry. The majority of these claimants were over 45 years of age. The year 1970 was one of short workweeks and extended vacation periods for many apparel workers due to a falling off of orders. This fact coupled with the usual periods of seasonal inactivity caused apparel employment to fall off from the 1969 level.

It is probable that the months in 1971 will have a slightly higher rate of unemployment than the corresponding months in 1970 but the increase will not be as great as between the years 1969 and 1970.

PERCENT BY INDUSTRY AND SEX OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS RECEIVING BENEFITS

DURING THE SURVEY WEEKS IN 1970

FALL-RIVER OFFICE											10 MONTH AVERAGE
	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	
<u>TOTAL</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract Construction	37.5	45.4	44.5	25.8	16.7	17.4	9.4	15.4	14.9	10.2	23.7
Textiles	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.0	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.5	12.8	7.2
Apparel	27.2	16.8	18.7	38.4	42.2	31.2	44.9	24.5	28.1	28.6	30.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	5.9	10.0	4.9	7.7	8.0	7.1	5.3
Electric Machinery	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	3.6	5.7	5.1	9.0	4.0
Trade	5.8	5.5	6.5	7.3	10.9	9.2	7.0	11.5	11.4	6.6	8.2
All Other Industries	19.7	21.8	19.8	19.2	16.7	21.0	22.0	26.4	23.0	25.7	21.5
<u>MALE</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract Construction	57.2	59.4	59.7	47.0	35.9	31.2	20.2	24.8	26.4	20.3	38.2
Textiles	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.9	6.5	13.0	9.5	11.0	16.8	8.1
Apparel	5.2	4.5	4.8	10.1	11.9	9.5	13.3	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.9
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.0	9.9	14.6	9.0	10.9	11.2	11.5	7.6
Electric Machinery	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.6	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.9	3.4
Trade	5.9	4.7	6.0	8.4	12.0	10.3	9.0	11.9	12.2	13.7	9.5
All Other Industries	23.0	24.1	21.6	23.9	22.3	24.3	30.9	31.3	27.5	25.0	25.3
<u>FEMALES</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract Construction	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Textiles	4.2	7.9	6.6	4.0	5.1	9.0	4.0	7.6	7.5	8.6	6.4
Apparel	69.9	56.5	59.0	72.6	68.2	58.4	71.9	53.6	55.8	51.0	61.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	3.2	4.8	3.6	1.5	3.2	4.0	1.3	2.7	4.0	2.6	3.1
Electric Machinery	4.6	8.1	7.6	2.5	2.2	3.6	2.6	6.4	4.8	6.0	4.8
Trade	5.6	8.1	8.0	6.0	9.9	7.7	5.3	10.9	10.4	6.2	7.8
All Other Industries	12.0	14.2	14.7	13.3	11.3	17.1	14.7	18.4	17.2	25.6	15.9

6. Universe of Need for Manpower Service

Concepts and Definitions---Universe of Need

The "universe of need for manpower services" represents the sum of: (a) all unemployed persons; (b) persons working part-time (less than 35 hours per week) for economic reasons--slack work, material shortages, repairs to equipment, and inability to find full time work; (c) persons working full time, but with earnings which do not raise the family income above the poverty level; and (d) persons who are not in the labor force but should be, assuming the removal of barriers to employment.

Disadvantaged

An individual is regarded as disadvantaged if he is a poor person (or member of a poor family) who does not have suitable employment, and is one of the following; (1) a school drop-out; (2) a member of a minority; (3) under 22 years of age; (4) 45 years of age or older; or (5) handicapped.

In calculating the estimate of the disadvantaged as part of the universe of need for manpower services, data on the number of individuals in poor families are reduced by the estimated number of such persons who are between the ages of 21 and 45, who are not members of minority groups, school drop-outs, or handicapped.

Other poor

Members of poor families who are not designated as disadvantaged. (Note that a poor family may contain some disadvantaged members and some members designated as "other poor.")

Near Poverty

Members of families with incomes above the upper limit identifying poor families but not in excess of the amount shown in Table A under "Near Poverty."

Other persons in need of employment-related assistance

Unemployed or underutilized persons who are members of families with incomes above the "near poverty" level, who may require employment--related assistance during the fiscal year.

The "universe of need" for manpower services in the Fall River SMSA is estimated to be about 20,600 for the fiscal year 1972---up from the fiscal year 1970 figure of 17,650. Included in the estimate are 5,400 poor (5,000 disadvantaged and 400 other poor) and 15,200 non-poor (4,100 near poor and 11,100 all other non-poor). Most

of the disadvantaged persons in the "universe of need" for Fiscal Year 1972 will be underutilized workers numbering 4,200 in total. There will be about 800 of these disadvantaged who will not have jobs. Another 3,550 are estimated to be working full time but with family income at or below the poverty level.

Universe of Need for Fiscal Year 1972 Compared to Fiscal Year 1971

	Fiscal Year 1972	Fiscal Year 1971	Percent Change
Universe of Need	20,600	17,650	+ 16.7
Poor	5,400	4,800	+ 12.5
(1) Disadvantaged	5,000	4,350	+ 14.9
(2) Other Poor	400	450	- 11.1
Non Poor	15,200	12,900	+ 17.8
(1) Near Poor	4,100	3,800	+ 7.9
(2) All Other Nonpoor	11,100	9,100	+ 22.0

7. Characteristics of Disadvantaged Workers

A disadvantaged person is defined as a poor person (or member of a poor family) who does not have suitable employment and is one or all of the following: a school dropout, a member of a minority group, someone who is under 22 or over 45 years of age or a handicapped person.

The Fall River SMSA will have approximately 5,400 poor people in Fiscal Year 1972 (up from 4,773 in FY 1969).

Of the total number of poor the majority (5,000) were designated as disadvantaged.

The largest group of disadvantaged was not the unemployed but those defined as being underutilized (4,200) either because they were employed part-time for economic reasons, employed part time but with family income at or below poverty level, or individuals not in the labor force but who should be.

The apparel industry, Fall River's leading manufacturing employer provides jobs for many female workers. Work schedules in most major centers of the women's dress industry and all major centers of women's coat and suit industry, as well as in unionized plants manufacturing infant's and children's wear, are typically 35 hours a week. Most workers in other women's apparel industries are also on a 35-hour week. Average actual hours vary with the season in many apparel shops, but are usually well below 40 a week, whereas in recent years the workweek in all manufacturing industries in the State has averaged very close to 40 hours or more.

8. Characteristics of Individuals Other Than The Disadvantaged
in the Universe of Need for Manpower Services

It is estimated that in fiscal year 1972 there will be 15,200 individuals who are not poor but who will require employment related assistance.

According to information from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System on service to individual applicants in the Fall River DES office as of November 30, 1970 there were a little over 4,100 active applicants on file. The following are the characteristics of these applicants as a percent of the total:

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Male	57.9
Female	42.1
Under 22 years of age	32.5
22-44 years of age	41.6
45 years and over	25.9
Nonwhite	1.1
Veteran	19.3
Handicapped	6.1
High School Graduates	43.5

9. Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

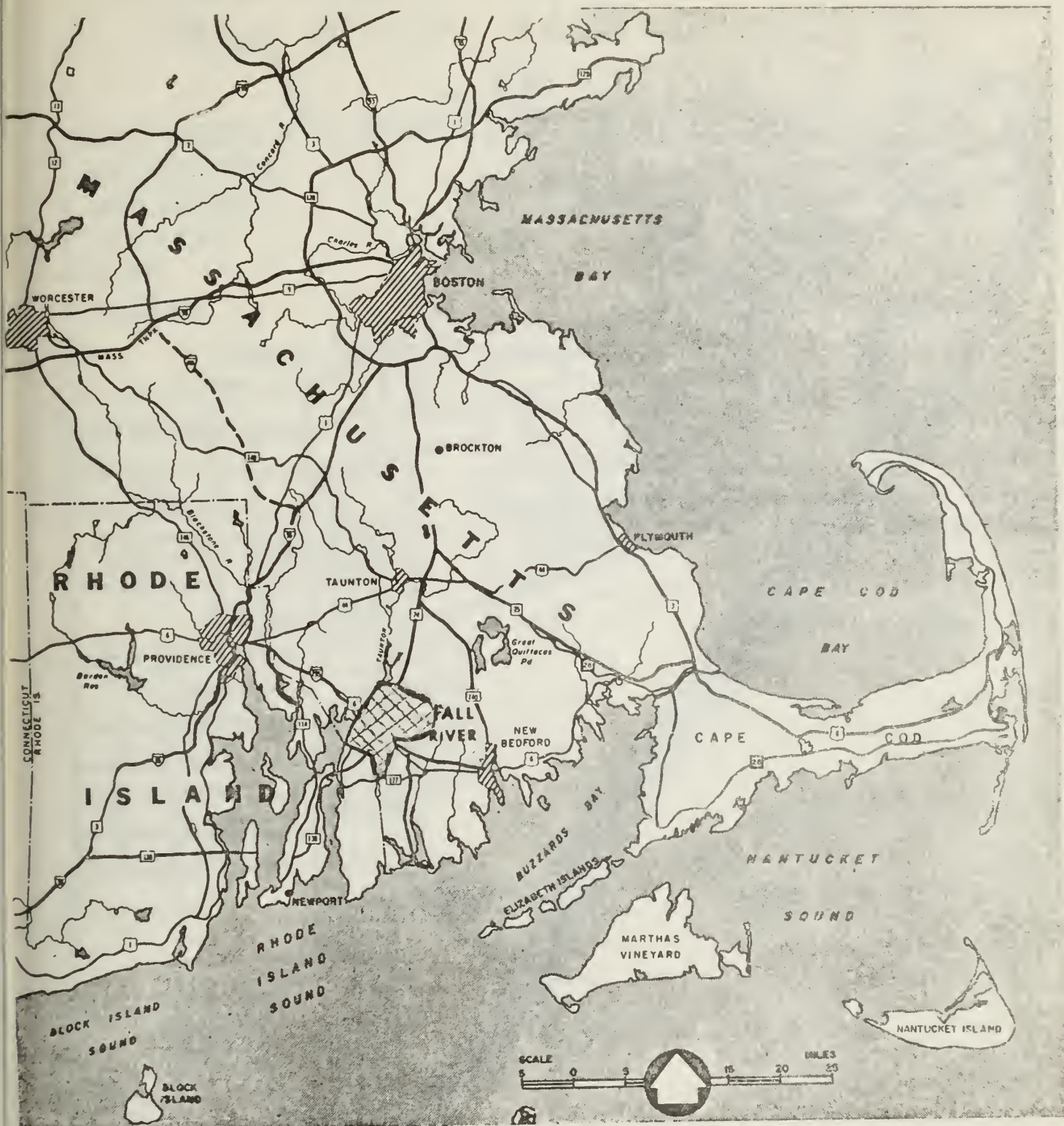
1. According to the 1960 U. S. Census, the median school years completed by persons 25 years and over in the Fall River SMSA was 8.6. Of the total applicants on file at the local DES office as of November 1970 less than 50.0 percent had completed a high school education. Many industries consider at least a high school diploma a minimum prerequisite for industrial training.

2. The number of younger disadvantaged, that is, those workers under 22 years of age, often have a poor work history and have no particular training or skill to make them successful candidates for employment.

3. Many older disadvantaged workers have not had adequate preparation for the kinds of jobs available in the area. Often reading and understanding written directions presents a problem for them. Because of this, the acquisition of basic educational skills are needed before undertaking vocational training.

4. It would seem that the disadvantaged are concentrated in the areas in the Model Cities section of the city. Members of families in this section of the city lack the motivation to seek out information about the various social programs and economic aids available to them.

A P P E N D I X



REGIONAL MAP

MODEL CITIES AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS

1. CENTRAL EAST
2. OAK GROVE
3. LAFAYETTE
4. FLINT
5. HILLSIDE

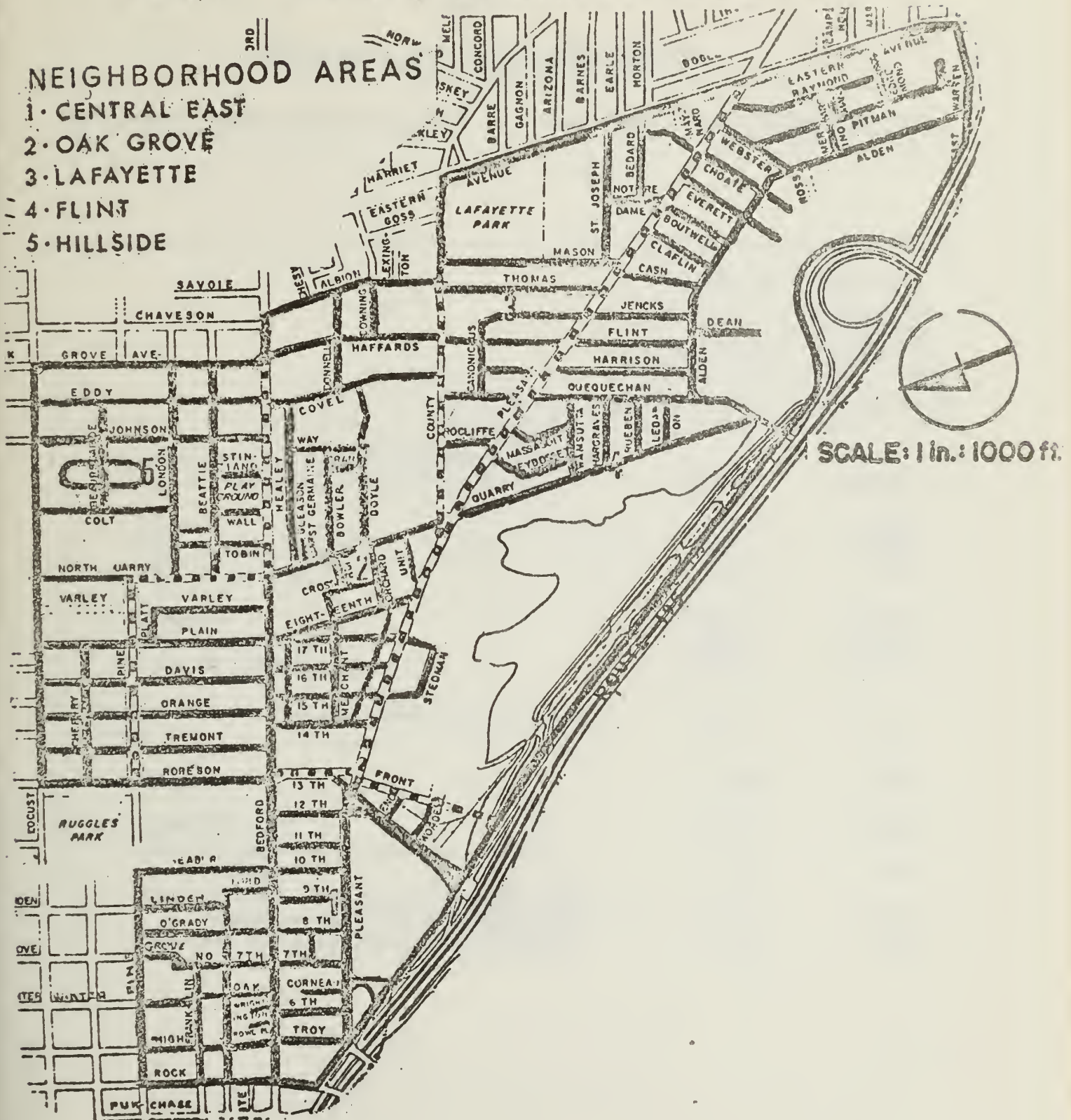


Table 1

Universe of Need for Manpower Services
Fiscal Year 19 72

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSABase Period Used Fiscal Year 1970

	Number of Individuals	
	Base Period FY 1970	Planning Assumptions for FY 1972
	I	II
1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	20,081	20,600
a. Poor	5,174	5,400
(1) Disadvantaged	4,867	5,000
(2) Other Poor	307	400
b. Nonpoor	14,907	15,200
(1) Near-Poverty	4,045	4,100
(2) All other Nonpoor	10,862	11,100
2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total	4,867	5,000
a. Unemployed	800	800
b. Underutilized	4,067	4,200
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	338	350
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	3,484	3,550
(3) Not in labor force but should be	245	300

Plan of Service Manpower Data

Base Period Used 1970For Fiscal Year 1972

Item	Number of Individuals		
	SMSA Total	City of Fall River	Model Cities
1. Total Civilian Population (as of 1970) ^{1/}	148,430	138,156	14,742
a. Age Distribution:			
16 through 21 years	11,800	7,600	1,190
22 through 44 years	43,000	27,400	4,285
45 years and over	50,700	34,100	5,339
b. Members of Minority--Total	700	600	80
16 years and over	INA	INA	INA
2. Total Civilian Work Force (12 month average for yearFY 1970)	55,800	INA	INA
a. Employed, Total (12 month average)	52,200	INA	INA
(1) Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers	47,800	INA	INA
b. Unemployed (12 month average)	3,600	INA	INA
(1) Unemployment Rate	6.5	INA	INA
3. Universe of Need for Manpower Services for Fiscal Year Ending 1972 (From Table 1) (Number of different individuals in year)	20,600	INA	INA
a. Poor	5,400	INA	INA
(1) Disadvantaged	5,000	INA	INA
(2) Other Poor	400	INA	INA
b. Non-Poor	15,200	INA	INA
(1) Near-poverty	4,100	INA	INA
(2) All other Nonpoor	11,100	INA	INA
4. Unemployed & Underutilized Disadvantaged by Category (12 month average) from Table 1	5,000	INA	INA
a. Unemployed	800	INA	INA
b. Underutilized	4,200	INA	INA
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	350	INA	INA
(2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level	3,550	INA	INA
(3) Not in labor force but should be	300	INA	INA
5. Welfare Recipients	500	600	INA
6. Estimated School Dropouts (Forecast period)	450	400	INA
7. Estimated Number of Veterans Needing Man- power Services (Forecast period)	425	190	INA

^{1/} Preliminary U.S. Census Data

Fall River, Massachusetts - R.I. SMSA
Industrial Composition
(In 000's)

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	11 Month Average 1970
Civilian Work Force	55.1	55.6	54.8	54.3	53.2	53.0	52.6	53.0	53.9	54.9	56.0
Unemployment	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.7
Percent of Work Force	8.9	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.5	7.9	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.8	6.6
Employment - Total*	50.2	50.2	49.3	48.5	47.6	48.8	49.3	49.6	50.9	51.7	52.3
Nonagricultural - Total**	44.1	44.2	43.4	42.9	42.2	43.7	44.3	44.8	46.4	47.3	47.8
Manufacturing - Total	25.3	25.2	24.2	23.3	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	22.4	22.9	22.8
Textiles	7.1	7.2	5.7	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.4
Apparel	12.0	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.3
Other Manufacturing	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.6	20.6	22.2	22.8	23.3	24.0	24.4	25.0
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.3
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Other Nonmanufacturing	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.6
Government	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
All Other Nonagricultural	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
Agricultural	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Labor Dispute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0

* Average Employment for Years 1960-1969

** Source: BLS Current Employment Series



MA 20.27:FR/412

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

Fall River, Massachusetts -
Rhode Island SMSA
January 1972

Government Documents
Collection
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University of Massachusetts

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
HERMAN V. LAMARK, DIRECTOR
AFFILIATED WITH MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

JANUARY 1972

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS R.I.

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1. Highlights and Conclusions

According to the final U.S. Census Report on population in 1970 the Fall River SMSA increased by 8.6 percent over the past decade to a new population of 149,967. The city of Fall River proper decreased by 3.0 percent during the same time period.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Fall River SMSA averaged 1,000 less in 1971 than in the previous year. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment dwindled over the year by 700 and 300 respectively.

Total unemployment averaged 4,100 (7.6 percent of the work force) in 1971 --- an increase of 300 from the 3,800 (6.9 percent) level in 1970.

There were 221 job openings on file at the Fall River DES office as of December 30, 1971, of which more than half were open 30 days or more. Some 32.6 percent of the job openings were for bench work occupations.

The "Universe of Need" for manpower services for 1973 was estimated to be 22,400, of which 5,400 were classified as poor persons while the majority of 17,000 were considered nonpoor.

Of the total number of disadvantaged (5,000) 86 percent were classified as being underutilized as opposed to being unemployed.

During fiscal year 1973 moderate gains are anticipated to occur in the nonmanufacturing sector while manufacturing payrolls should follow past trends, that of a slow steady decline. Total unemployment can also expect somewhat of a decline during fiscal year 1973.

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2. Description of Area

a. Definition of the Fall River SMSA- Location and Geographical Features

The Fall River SMSA is located in southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 15 miles east of Providence and about 50 miles south of Boston. The principal highways serving Fall River are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston Area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, R. I.

Within the Fall River SMSA are the surrounding towns of Somerset, Swansea and Westport (all in Bristol County) and Tiverton, Rhode Island (in Newport County). The city of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside). (see Model Cities Map Page 20 Appendix).

b. Economic Developments and Outlook

Between 1970 and 1971 total employment in the Fall River SMSA decreased by 1,000. The majority of this loss occurred in manufacturing industries where employment dwindled by 700. A small dip of 100 was recorded in textile staffs as "other manufacturing" employment fell sharply by 600. Much of the loss in the latter group can be attributed to the closing of the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company (SIC 3062) in late September. As a result a yearly reduction of about 400 was recorded in the rubber and miscellaneous plastics industry.

For the first time in more than 10 years nonmanufacturing payrolls saw an over-the-year loss. Nonfactory employment fell from 25,800 in 1970 to 25,500 in 1971. Decreases in trade, government, and other nonmanufacturing employment of 100 each, accounted for the 12-month reduction in payrolls.

The outlook for fiscal year 1973 indicates moderate growth for all sections of nonmanufacturing employment. Manufacturing staffs are expected to follow the past year's trends, that of a slow steady decline. The possible exception could be the textile industry where marked improvement was seen in the latter part of 1971. The Swan Finishing Company, a leading textile manufacturer in the area, has announced plans for the construction of a new \$1.8 million plant to be built in Fall River. The new facility, which is expected to have its groundbreaking sometime in April, will eventually be employing close to 250 persons at the modern 88,000 square-foot building planned for the Lincoln Mill site.

Newport Finishing Company opened a new doubleknit processing center. This new fabric has been referred to as the savior of the textile industry.

Doubleknits have tremendous strength and durability and are adaptable to both men and women's clothing. The automated and computerized Newport plant is said to have the most advanced processing equipment in the industry. The plant, which is to deal exclusively with the dyeing and finishing of doubleknits has a initial capacity of 125,000 pounds a week, but at a future date could handle up to 500,000 pounds weekly.

c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The 1970 U. S. Census figures revealed that the population of the Fall River SMSA increased by 11,820 or 8.6 percent between 1960 and 1970. This rate of increase for the SMSA lagged behind both that of the state and country. The city of Fall River proper decreased by 3.0 percent during the ten-year span. The remaining towns which comprise 35 percent of the SMSA had a combined growth of 39 percent over the past decade.

Population Change in the Nation, The State, The Fall River SMSA and the City and Towns in the SMSA According to the U.S. Census

Area	Population			1960-1970	
	1950	1960	1970	Number	Percent Change
United States	151,325,798	179,323,175	200,363,721	+21,040,546	+11.7
Massachusetts	4,690,514	5,149,317	5,689,170	+ 539,853	+10.5
SMSA	137,298	138,156	149,976	+ 11,820	+ 8.6
City of Fall River	111,963	99,942	96,898	- 3,044	- 3.0
Somerset	8,566	12,196	18,088	+ 5,892	+48.3
Swansea	6,121	9,916	12,640	+ 2,724	+27.5
Westport	4,989	6,641	9,791	+ 3,150	+47.4
Tiverton, R. I.	5,659	9,461	12,559	+ 3,098	+32.7

In 1960 the population of the Fall River SMSA totaled 138,156. During that year the estimated average work force was 55,100 representing a participation rate of 40.0 percent. By 1965 the population of the SMSA had risen to about 140,000 but the work force had decreased by 2,100, almost entirely due to the textile mill closings of the early 1960's. By the mid-sixties the participation rate of the SMSA fell to about 38 percent. Moving into the early seventies the Fall River area posted increases in both the population and the work force. The participation rate for 1971 was assessed to be around 37 percent.

Racial Data for the Fall River SMSA
According to the 1960 and 1970
U. S. Census

Race	Number		Percent of Total	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Total	138,156	149,976	100.0	100.0
White	137,510	148,762	99.5	99.2
Negro	424	512	0.3	0.3
Other	222	702	0.2	0.5

Unlike the pattern of many other cities, Fall River has maintained a fairly constant ethnic mix since 1960 with the nonwhite population of the area remaining below 1.0 percent in 1970.

Population Distribution in the Fall River SMSA
By Sex and Age -- 1960 and
1970 U.S. Census

Age Distribution	1960 Population			1970 Population			Percent Change 1960 to 1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total SMSA	138,156	65,722	72,434	149,976	70,931	79,045	8.6	7.9	9.1
17 years and under	43,548	22,481	21,067	47,588	24,191	23,397	9.3	7.6	11.1
18 to 44 years	47,464	21,970	25,494	47,930	22,830	25,100	1.0	3.9	-1.5
45 to 64 years	32,041	15,000	17,041	36,491	17,039	19,452	13.9	13.6	14.1
65 years and over	15,103	6,271	8,832	17,967	6,871	11,096	19.0	9.6	25.6

3. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Fall River SMSA rose from 44,200 in 1961 to an average of 45,600 in 1971.

Manufacturing employment in 1961 averaged 25,200 or 57.0 percent of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. By 1970 this rate had fallen to 44.1 percent---indicating a definite shift in the industrial mix during the ten-year span.

The largest decrease in any one manufacturing industry occurred in textile payrolls. Beginning in 1962 and continuing through 1964, many large textile mills in the Fall River area terminated operations with a resultant loss of nearly 4,000 jobs by 1965. Since then textile payrolls have advanced somewhat, reaching a level of 3,800 in 1971. During the last half of 1971 textile payrolls increased considerably. In December 1970 textile employment average 3,500; by December of 1971 this figure had risen by 600 to 4,100. Though not as much as in the early 60's, Fall River continues to be dependent on textile mills as a major source of employment.

The apparel industry posted losses of 700 between 1961 and 1971. Since 1965 apparel payrolls have dwindled by 1,100. The past year saw no change as apparel employment averaged 10,900 for both 1970 and 1971.

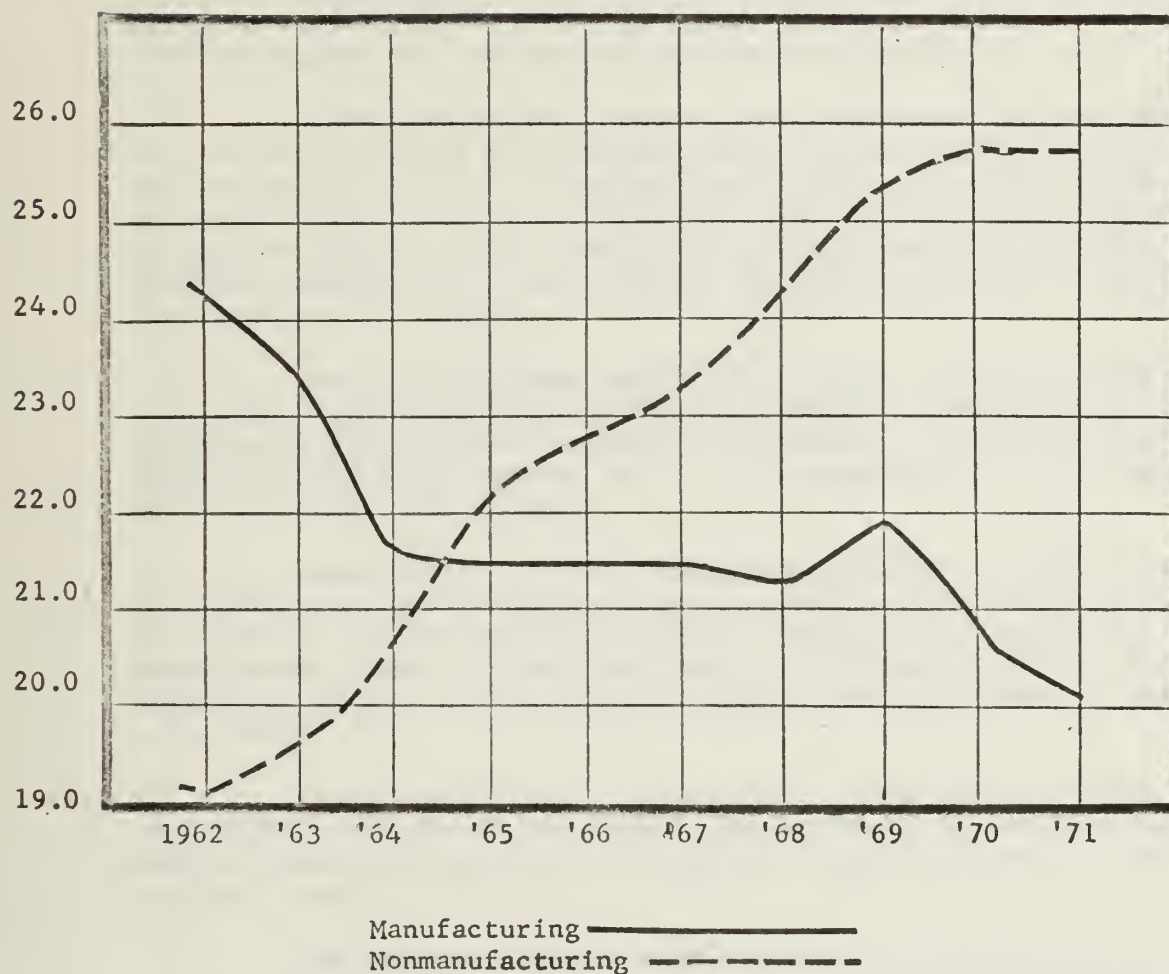
Other manufacturing employment average 1,000 less in 1971 than in 1961. In September 1971, the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Co. (SIC 3069), a leading employment in the rubber and plastics industry, closed its Fall River Plant. As late as 1968 the firm was employing close to 1,000 workers. Most of the Firestone facilities have been turned over to the city and hopefully new industry will come in to fill the gap left by the Firestone closing.

Nonmanufacturing employment has recorded substantial gains over the past 10 years. In 1961 nonfactory payrolls averaged 19,000 and represented 43.0 percent of total nonagricultural employment. By 1971 nonmanufacturing staffs had increased to 25,500 or 55.9 percent of nonfarm employment. The most significant gains during the past 10 years were seen in wholesale and retail trade employment (+2300) and "other nonmanufacturing" staffs (+2400). Much of the latter increase can be attributed to the expansion of service industries.

Between 1970 and 1971 nonmanufacturing employment experienced its first decline in more than 10 years. All nonfactory industries, with the exception of transportation, communications, and utilities which remained unchanged, saw small reductions in employment.

Total manufacturing employment in the Fall River SMSA in the coming fiscal year should maintain a period of relative stability. Any small losses that might occur in apparel employment should be at least nullified by increases in textile payrolls. Nonmanufacturing employment should edge

Changing Trends in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Employment
Fall River SMSA
(in 000's)



upward somewhat particularly in the trade and service industry. Increases are also anticipated in contract construction employment.

4. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

A survey of unfilled job openings on file at the Fall River DES office was taken at the end of December 1971. There were 221 jobs listed and over half were open 30 days or more. In December 1970 the number of unfilled jobs was well under 100.

At the end of 1971, as was true throughout the year, bench work occupations were the leading source of job openings with 32.6 percent of the total. (75 percent were open for a period of 30 days or more). Most of these openings were for various classes of sewing machine operators to fill jobs in the garment industry. Other available positions in this category included assemblers, buffers, upholsterers and cutters.

The second highest number of employment openings were for structural workers (14.5 percent of the total). Demand exists for experienced electricians, carpenters, plumbers, welders and bricklayers. Close to 90 percent of all the structural work jobs were unfilled for 30 days or more.

Openings for clerical and sales personnel accounted for 10.9 percent of the vacancies. Only a small percent of these jobs were not filled within the month. Demand still exists for experienced, higher skilled jobs such as secretaries and key punch operators, as well as the lesser skilled, low-paying jobs in the sales field.

Job opportunities in the service occupations included openings for waitresses and counter girls, cooks, guards and porters. Many of these positions are low paying in nature and entail working irregular hours.

The following is the complete list of job vacancies on file at the Fall River office at the end of December 1971 and one year ago:

Dot Code	Occupational Category	Unfilled Job Openings	
		December 1971	December 1970
	Total Occupations	221	60
0,1	Prof., Tech., Managerial	16	6
2	Clerical and Sales	24	12
3	Service	21	10
4	Farming, Fishing, Forestry	4	1
5	Processing	2	1
6	Machine Trades	31	7
7	Bench Work	72	7
8	Structural Work	32	1
9	Miscellaneous	19	2

It should be noted that the preceding list is in no way a total of all job openings in Fall River but rather only those positions that were registered at the state employment office. Employers having jobs for which a high demand exists receive many unsolicited applications. Because of this the services of the DES are not utilized.

Throughout the coming fiscal year the types of available job opportunities in the Fall River area should follow past trends. The expanding trade and service industries will be needing additional personnel. Demand will also continue for experienced sewing machine operators to fill bench work occupations in the apparel industry. The closing of the Firestone plant has caused a surplus supply of skilled and semi-skilled production workers. The existence of these workers in the labor market will heighten the competition for all types of manufacturing jobs within the coming fiscal year.

5. Recent Trends in Unemployment

Area unemployment has undergone several cyclical turns since 1960. The number of persons unemployed reached a peak in 1963 and gradually lessened until the nadir of the decade was reached in 1968. Since then unemployment has risen steadily. Although the unemployment rate in the Fall River SMSA has increased in the past few years, the rate of increase for the area has been less than that of the State as a whole. As can be seen in the accompanying graph there was a difference of 3.8 percentage points between the 1960 unemployment rate in the state and the Fall River SMSA. By 1971 this difference was reduced to less than one percentage point.

Total unemployment in 1971 averaged 4,100, up by 300 from the year ago average of 3,800. The unemployment rate for the SMSA also edged upward from the 1970 rate of 6.9 percent to a new level of 7.5 percent of the work force in 1971. This is the highest unemployment rate since 1965.

In December 1971 total unemployment was 4,600, considerably higher than the previous month of 3,600 and 200 more than in December 1970.

The following are the results of a sample taken during the December 1971 survey week, of claimants filing for unemployment benefits.

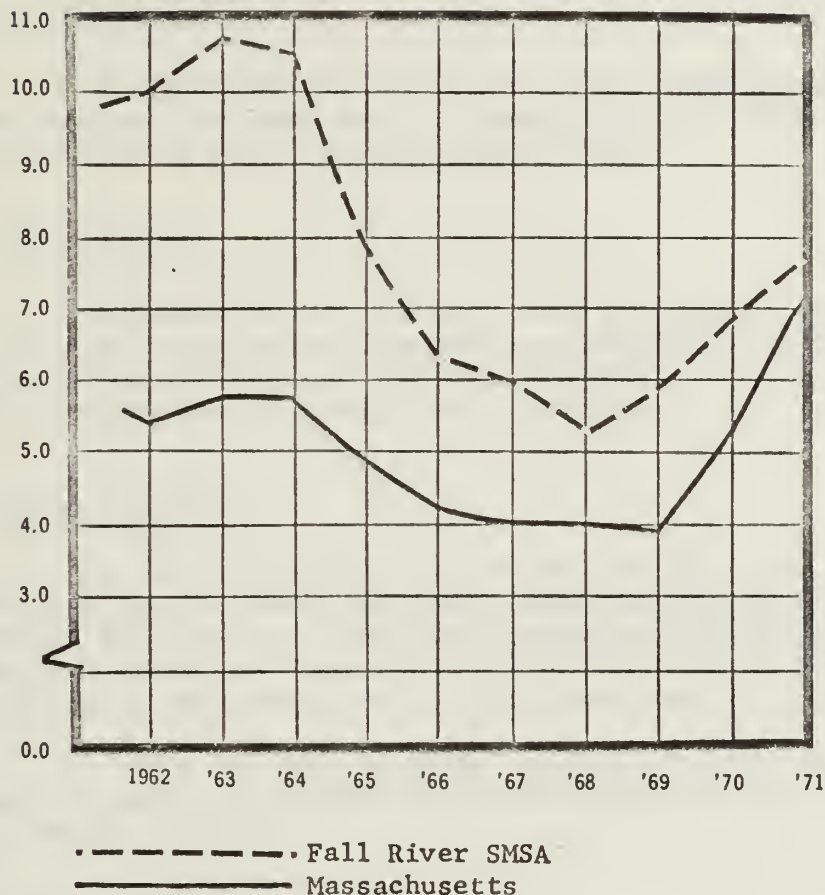
Some 41.7 percent of all workers were women ---53.3 percent of all these claimants were over 45 years of age---37 percent were between 21 and 45 --- and only 6.7 percent were under 21 years of age.

Of the total 58.3 percent were men --- of whom 51.9 percent were over 45 --- 40.2 percent were between the ages of 21 and 45 --- 7.9 percent were under 21 years of age.

Contract construction was the leading source of male claimants --- a large percent (41.7) were over 45 years of age --- many over 60.

Some 89.3 percent of the claims against the rubber and plastics industry were from men--- over 92 percent of these males were over 45 years of age.

Ten Year Comparison of Unemployment Rate in Massachusetts and the Fall River SMSA



From trade firms 65 percent of the claims were filed by men --- again over 50 percent were over 45 years of age.

Two thirds of the claims against textile firms were filed by men --- more than half were over 50 years of age.

The apparel industry was the leading source of female claimants --- over 58 percent of whom were over 50 years of age.

A review of benefits paid to totally unemployed workers during the survey weeks in 1971 revealed the following facts:

Total Benefits

Over 22 percent of the total benefits were paid to workers displaced from the contract construction industry.

18 percent of the checks for total unemployment went to apparel workers, followed next by trade, and the rubber and plastics industry, with 13 and 10 percent respectively.

Male Benefits

34 percent of all benefits paid to totally unemployed males originated in the contract construction industry --- the rubber and plastics industry accounted for over 13 percent while displaced male trade employees made up more than 12 percent.

Female Benefits

By far the apparel industry was the origin of the majority of benefits paid to women for total unemployment with more than 40 percent of the total --- trade establishments were the next leading source with close to 15 percent, followed by textiles with 11 percent, and electrical machinery with a little more than 7.0 percent.

A table has been provided showing, month by month the percent of totally unemployed workers receiving benefits during the survey weeks in 1971

Unemployment Outlook

With the anticipated upturn in both the national and regional economy a slight decrease in unemployment in the Fall River SMSA should be seen during 1972 though the rate will remain over 6.0 percent of the work force.

PERCENT BY INDUSTRY AND SEX OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS RECEIVING BENEFITS

DURING THE SURVEY WEEKS IN 1971

FALL RIVER OFFICE

	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	<u>NOV.</u>	<u>DEC.</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract Construction	35.4	40.0	39.1	22.3	17.4	15.6	11.4	18.3	18.3	14.1	18.8	26.2
Textiles	7.9	7.3	9.1	10.4	11.3	9.0	10.5	5.9	7.5	5.4	4.5	3.6
Apparel	18.5	11.3	8.3	14.8	15.3	24.3	25.2	20.5	21.5	20.4	18.4	23.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.3	5.0	5.8	7.0	8.7	8.0	5.4	7.5	13.0	25.8	24.1	13.7
Electric Machinery	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.4	6.1	4.3	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.2
Trade	7.5	8.8	9.4	11.6	14.5	16.6	14.3	17.2	16.8	14.0	13.4	10.0
All Other Industries	22.8	23.2	23.1	27.5	26.7	22.2	30.1	26.5	20.3	18.2	18.9	21.8
<u>MALE</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract Construction	50.3	52.2	50.1	35.1	27.2	27.5	22.3	29.9	29.6	22.1	27.9	38.7
Textiles	6.1	5.6	6.7	8.5	8.8	8.0	12.5	4.8	6.7	3.9	3.8	3.1
Apparel	4.2	3.1	3.0	4.1	4.7	6.8	7.5	4.6	6.3	3.3	3.4	4.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	5.3	5.4	6.1	9.5	11.6	12.1	8.9	10.2	18.3	35.2	30.7	20.3
Electric Machinery	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.0
Trade	7.4	8.1	8.9	12.8	14.8	15.9	14.9	16.8	15.2	13.0	10.7	9.8
All Other Industries	24.7	23.3	22.5	26.6	28.9	26.7	31.3	31.5	22.5	21.2	21.8	22.8
<u>FEMALE</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Textiles	12.1	12.6	17.6	13.8	15.8	10.3	8.5	7.8	8.7	8.1	6.0	4.5
Apparel	52.4	38.1	27.2	33.5	34.2	47.2	43.7	45.4	46.3	50.1	49.2	49.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	1.9	3.7	4.3	2.6	3.5	2.5	1.7	3.3	4.4	9.6	10.5	6.7
Electric Machinery	7.5	11.4	14.2	11.6	9.7	6.2	3.5	7.1	4.6	3.4	2.5	1.5
Trade	7.7	11.2	11.3	9.4	13.9	17.5	13.7	17.8	19.2	15.8	18.8	10.6
All Other Industries	18.4	23.0	25.4	29.1	22.9	16.3	28.9	18.6	16.8	13.0	13.0	27.0

6. Universe of Need for Manpower Services

Concepts and Definitions---Universe of Need

The "universe of need for manpower services" represents the sum of: (a) all unemployed persons; (b) persons working part-time (less than 35 hours per week) for economic reasons (examples would be slow work periods, material shortages, repairs to equipment or inability to find full time work;); (c) persons working full time, but with earnings which do not raise the family income above the poverty level; and (d) persons who are not in the labor force but who should be, assuming the removal of barriers to employment.

For fiscal year 1973 it is estimated that the total universe of need for the Fall River SMSA will be 22,400. This figure includes some 700 unemployed persons and an additional 4,300 underutilized workers. Of those considered underutilized 300 were employed part-time for economic reasons, 3,700 were employed full-time, but with family income at or below the poverty level, and an additional 300 were not in the labor force but should have been.

Disadvantaged

An individual is regarded as disadvantaged if he is first poor (or a member of a poor family) and does not have suitable employment and is at least one of the following: (1) a school drop-out; (2) a member of a minority; (3) under 22 years of age; (4) 45 years of age or older; or (5) handicapped.

For fiscal year 1973 some 5,000 persons were estimated to be disadvantaged. Some of the characteristics of these people will be provided in a later section of this report. In calculating the estimate of the disadvantaged as part of the universe of need for manpower services, data on the number of individuals in poor families are reduced by the estimated number of such persons who are between the ages of 21 and 45, who are not members of minority groups, school dropouts, or handicapped.

Other Poor

Members of poor families who are not designated as disadvantaged fall into this category. (Note that a poor family may contain some disadvantaged members and some members specified as "other poor"). Planning assumptions for fiscal year 1973 show that the Fall River Area will have an estimated 400 people classified as "other poor".

Near Poverty

Members of families with incomes above the upper limit identifying poor families but not in excess of the amounts shown in the following table.

Family Income Criteria for Designation of Poor Families and Families in Near Poverty

Family Size	Poor Family Annual Income not in Excess of:		Family in Near Poverty Annual Income above that of Poor, but not in Excess of:	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
1	\$1,900	\$1,600	\$2,200	\$1,850
2	2,500	2,000	2,850	2,400
3	3,100	2,500	3,450	2,950
4	3,800	3,200	4,450	3,800
5	4,400	3,700	5,250	4,450
6	5,000	4,200	5,900	5,050
7	5,600	4,700	7,250	6,150
8	6,200	5,200	7,250	6,150
9	6,800	5,700	7,250	6,150
10	7,400	6,200	7,250	6,150

It is estimated that by fiscal year 1973 there will be 5,500 individuals living at a near poverty level in the Fall River SMSA.

Other Persons in need of of employment-related assistance

This group includes unemployed or underutilized persons who are members of a family with incomes above the "near poverty" level, who may require employment-related assistance during the fiscal year.

Universe of Need for Fiscal Year 1973
Compared to Fiscal Year 1972

	Fiscal Year 1973	Fiscal Year 1972	Percent Change
Universe of Need	22,400	20,600	+ 8.7
Poor	5,400	5,400	0.0
(1) Disadvantaged	5,000	5,000	0.0
(2) Other Poor	400	400	0.0
Non Poor	17,000	15,200	+11.8
(1) Near Poor	5,500	4,100	+34.1
(2) All Other Nonpoor	11,500	11,100	+ 3.6

7. Characteristics of the Disadvantaged

It is estimated that of the 5,000 designated to be disadvantaged in the Universe of Need for fiscal year 1973 only 700 will be totally unemployed while the remaining 4,300 will be underutilized. In this group 300 will be employed part-time for economic reasons and an additional 3,700 individuals will be employed full time but with family income at or below the poverty level. The apparel industry, Fall Rivers largest employer, is subject to both a 35-hour work week and seasonal fluctuations. For some families whose only source of revenue is supplied by a worker in the apparel industry, total family income is reduced down to or below the poverty level.

Hourly earnings in the apparel industry are lower than in any other manufacturing group with the possible exception being leather and textiles. Because of relatively short hours, weekly and annual earnings of apparel workers are below those of all other major industrial groups. The average apparel worker in Fall River in November 1971 earned \$2.66 an hour or slightly more than \$85.00 a week or over \$50.00 less than the average production worker in the State.

The scheduled work week in most men's apparel industries is 40 hours but work schedules in most major centers of the women's dress, coat, and suit industry as well as unionized plants manufacturing infants' and children's wear are typically 35 hours a week. Actual hours vary with the season in many apparel industries. During November 1971 average weekly hours for apparel workers averaged 32.0,--- in November 1970 the average was 29.8. During the same time periods the average weekly hours of all production workers in the State averaged 40.3 and 39.5 respectively.

As of December 1971 there were close to 9,000 welfare cases in the Fall River Area. Some 25 percent of these cases were families on AFDC and only about 5.0 percent were general relief cases. It is estimated that some 500 welfare recipients will require some employability assistance during fiscal year 1973.

8. Characteristics of Individuals Other than the Disadvantaged
in the Universe of the Need for Manpower Services

There will be 400 individuals who are poor but not disadvantaged who will require employment-related assistance during fiscal year 1973 as well as 17,000 nonpoor persons who will be either unemployed or underemployed during the coming fiscal year. Of the latter 17,000 nonpoor persons, 5,500 individuals were considered living at a near-poverty level.

The number of nondisadvantaged will include a number of youths who will be seeking employment during the summer months of June, July, and August. For many it will be their first experience in the work force.

A number of workers who will be considered nondisadvantaged but who will experience periods of unemployment during the year include workers from the textile and apparel industry where short work-weeks and intermittent layoffs are frequent, and construction workers who, during winter months are usually unemployed due to severe weather conditions. Many from this group prefer to collect unemployment compensation while waiting to be recalled to work.

The following shows a percentage breakout of some of the characteristics of the active applicant on file at the Fall River local office during December. The information was furnished from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System.

Total Applicants
100%

<u>Sex</u>	
Male	Female
61.1	38.9

<u>Age</u>		
Under 22	22-44	45 & over
33.1	39.7	27.2

Educational Level

<u>Highest Grade Completed</u>		
0-7	8-11	12+
14.9	42.7	42.4

Economic Status

<u>Disadvantaged</u>	<u>Other Poor</u>	<u>Near-Poverty</u>	<u>Other than Poor or Near Poverty</u>
11.0	1.1	0.4	87.5

Other

<u>Veteran</u>	<u>Minority</u>
20.7	1.2

9. Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

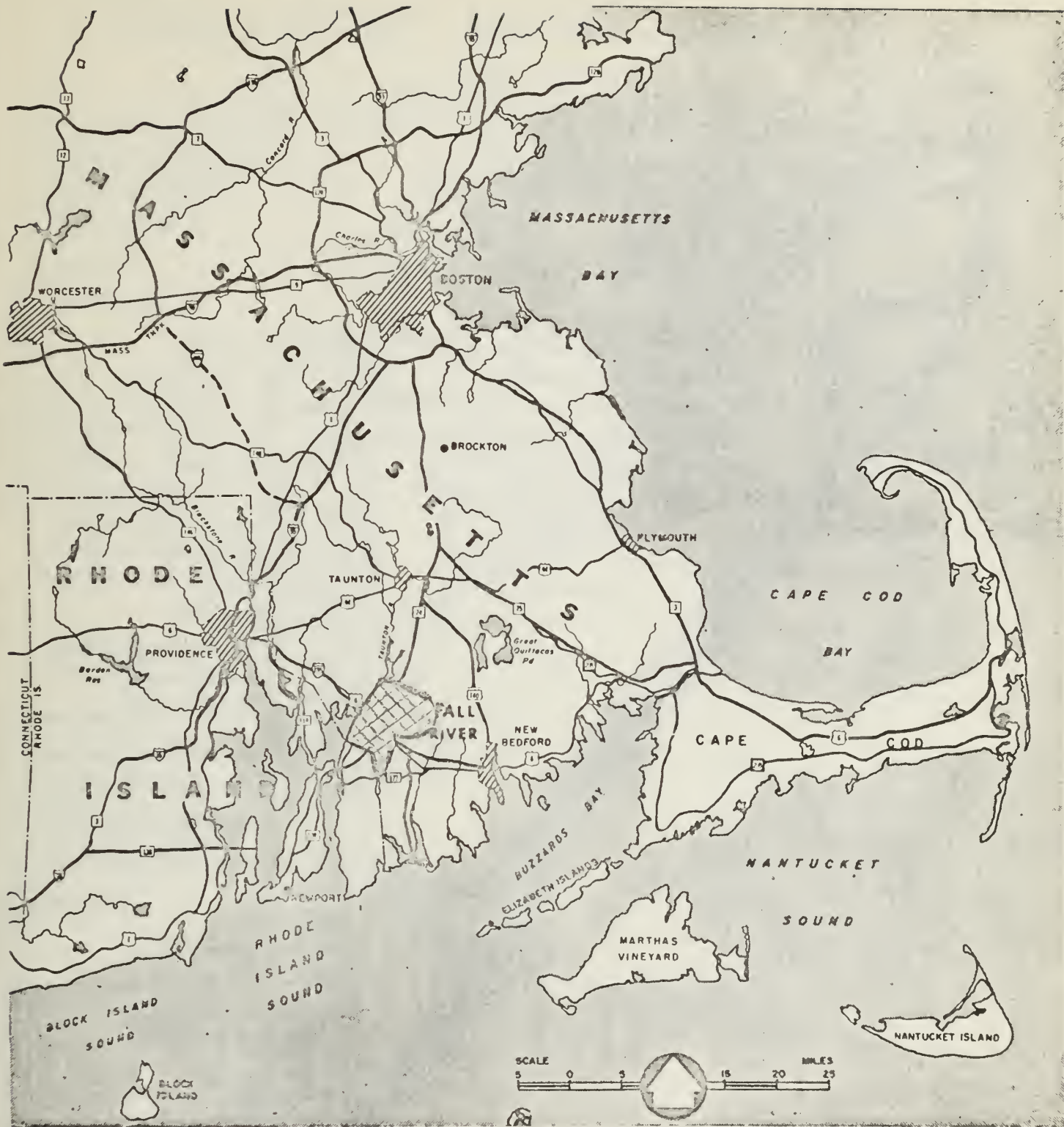
According to the 1970 U. S. Census, the population of the Fall River SMSA has a median age of 32.1, second only to New Bedford in the State. Many older workers find difficulty in adapting to changes in industrial demands. There exists a condition of skilled obsolescence in a rapidly changing economy. The older workers have found themselves ill equipped to handle new jobs that require more specialized training. Immediate job placement is not realistic. Instead these workers must seek services that will provide job developments and educational training. Through this, an upgrading of the individual will occur, placing him in a more competitive position in the labor market. This retraining will be beneficial on two levels--- first, short-run increases in employment will result and secondly, long-term economic growth will be seen causing improvement in the welfare and general well-being of the entire area.

It has been estimated that some 39.0 percent of the population of Fall River are of Portuguese ancestry. Since the immigration laws were liberalized in 1965 more than 4,000 new Portuguese immigrants have flocked to southeastern Massachusetts.

In 1970 alone, 700 Portuguese have come and settled in Fall River. Many have not had more than a minimal number of years of formal schooling, and some can neither read nor write English.

The median number of school years completed by Fall River Area residents was 8.6 years in 1960. When the results of the 1970 U.S. Census on educational attainment are released it is not expected that any significant gains will be seen. It has been estimated that Fall River has a 42 percent dropout rate. Immigrant families in the area, unaware of the value and necessity of education, do little to encourage their children to stay in school. For those entering the labor force at 16, usually in jobs paying minimum wages, the initial financial reward is more important than meaningful long range goals. Because of the slowdown in both the regional and local economy over the past few years, even those with a high school education have found difficulty obtaining jobs. For the dropout the problem is considerably greater. In the rapidly-growing nonmanufacturing sector, many employers consider a high-school diploma the minimum prerequisite for industrial training.

A P P E N D I X



REGIONAL MAP

MODEL CITIES AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS

1. CENTRAL EAST
2. OAK GROVE
3. LAFAYETTE
4. FLINT
5. HILLSIDE



Table 1

Universe of Need for Manpower Services
Fiscal Year 1973

Fall River, Massachusetts - Rhode Island SMSA

Base Period Used 1971

Item	Number of Individuals	
	Base Period FY 1971	Planning Assumptions for FY 1973
	I	II
1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	23,190	22,400
a. Poor	5,630	5,400
(1) Disadvantaged	5,140	5,000
(2) Other Poor	490	400
b. Nonpoor	17,560	17,000
(1) Near-Poverty	5,620	5,500
(2) All other Nonpoor	11,940	11,500
2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total	5,140	5,000
a. Unemployed	750	700
b. Underutilized	4,390	4,300
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	330	300
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	3,750	3,700
(3) Not in labor force but should be	310	300

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSA
Plan of Service Manpower Data Summary

Base Period Used FY 1971

For Fiscal Year 1973

Item	Number of Individuals SMSA Total
1. Total Civilian Population (as of 1970) <u>1</u> /	149,976
a. <u>Age Distribution</u>	
16 through 21 years	13,912
22 through 44 years	39,114
45 years and over	54,458
b. <u>Members of Minority --Total</u>	1,171
16 years and over	761
2. Total Civilian Work Force	
(12 month average for FY 1971)	
a. Employed, Total (12 month average)	54,400
(1) Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers	50,300
b. Unemployed (12 month average)	45,800
(1) Unemployment Rate	4,100
	7.5
3. Universe of Need for Manpower Services	
for Fiscal Year Ending 1973	
(Number of different individuals in year)	22,400
a. Poor	5,400
(1) Disadvantaged	5,000
(2) Other Poor	400
b. Nonpoor	17,000
(1) Near-poverty	5,500
(2) All Other Nonpoor	11,500
4. Unemployed & Underutilized Disadvantaged:	
by Category	
(12 month average)	5,000
a. Unemployed	700
b. Underutilized	4,300
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	300
(2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level	3,700
(3) Not in labor force but should be	300
5. Welfare Recipients	500
6. Estimated School Dropouts (Forecast period)	500
7. Estimated Number of Veterans Needing Manpower Services (Forecast period)	600

1/ 1970 U.S. Census

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSA
Civilian Work Force Annual Average 1961-1971
(in 000's)

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	55.6	54.8	54.3	53.2	53.0	52.6	53.0	54.6	54.8	54.4
Unemployment	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.1
Percent of Work Force	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.5	7.9	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.9	7.5
Employment - Total	50.2	49.3	48.5	47.6	48.8	49.3	49.6	51.4	51.0	50.0
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary #	44.2	43.4	42.9	42.2	43.7	44.3	44.8	47.0	46.6	45.6
Manufacturing - Total	25.2	24.2	23.3	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	20.8	20.1
Textiles	7.2	5.7	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8
Apparel	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.9
Other Manufacturing	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.4
Nonmanufacturing - Total	19.0	19.2	19.6	20.6	22.2	22.8	23.3	25.4	25.8	25.5
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.8	10.1	10.0
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other Nonmanufacturing	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.3	9.1	9.0	8.9
Government	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6
All Other Nonagricultural Employment 1/	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
Agricultural	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0

Source: BLS Current Employment Series

1/ Nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic workers in private households



MA 20. 27: FR/973

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

Government Documents
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University of Massachusetts

**JANUARY
1973**



Fall River, Massachusetts-Rhode Island SMSA

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RICHARD C. GILLILAND, DIRECTOR
AFFILIATED WITH MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

JANUARY 1973

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS R.I.

Prepared by:
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1. Highlights and Conclusions

Over the past decade the economic structure of the Fall River SMSA has undergone a significant change. Holding true to regional trends manufacturing industries are no longer the leading source of job opportunities. Expansions in the nonfactory sector have increased the demand for many new skilled and semi-skilled workers, with trade and service industries, each have increased by more than 30 percent since 1962.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment averaged 300 more in 1972 than in the previous year. In the manufacturing sector, textile and apparel shops posted yearly gains while employment in the rubber and plastics industry fell by 300. Nonmanufacturing totals saw little change over the year.

In line with the industry shift that took place during the 1960's a corresponding change occurred in the types of jobs prevalent in the area. Service jobs jumped by 80 percent, followed next by a 42 percent increase in professional and technical positions. In 1972, as has been true in the past, bench work occupations were the most common source of job openings. A shortage of experienced stitchers again made itself evident.

Total unemployment averaged 4,400 in 1972 (8.0 percent of the work force) up 300 from the 1971 level of 4,100 (7.5 percent). The construction industry was the leading source of male unemployment while the apparel industry was by far the leading source of benefits paid to females.

The "Universe of Need" for manpower services for fiscal year 1974 was estimated to be 18,000 of which some 3,000 individuals were designated as poor. Of the later total, 2,650 persons were considered disadvantaged.

The coming year should see moderate employment expansions, particularly in the nonmanufacturing sector. Unemployment is expected to fall somewhat though the rate will remain well over 6.0 percent.

2. Description of Area

a. Definition of the Fall River SMSA Location and Geographical Features

The Fall River SMSA is located in southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 15 miles east of Providence and about 50 miles south of Boston. The Principal highways serving Fall River are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston Area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, R. I.

Within the Fall River SMSA are the surrounding towns of Somerset, Swansea and Westport, (all in Bristol County) and Tiverton, Rhode Island (in Newport County). The city of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

b. Economic Developments and Outlook

The economy of the Fall River SMSA has undergone a transition over the past ten years. The downward shift in the ratio of manufacturing to nonmanufacturing, has caused a corresponding shift in the type of workers employed. As the emphasis on nonfactory employment increased, higher skilled jobs for higher skilled people were created while lower skilled jobs employing lower skilled workers were eliminated, often times not being replaced. Over the past decade the absolute number of new jobs did not increase that substantially although the character of the job seeker has changed dramatically. Men no longer comprise the largest share of manufacturing employment. Over 40 percent of the labor force in Fall River is made up of women, more than half of whom work in manufacturing industries. Nonmanufacturing establishments are now employing over 60 percent of the males in the labor force.

c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The 1970 U. S. Census figures revealed that the population of the Fall River SMSA increased by 11,820 or 8.6 percent between 1960 and 1970. This rate of increase for the SMSA lagged behind both that of the state and country. The city of Fall River decreased by 3.0 percent during the ten-year span. The remaining towns which comprised 35 percent of the SMSA had a combined growth of 39 percent over the past decade.

Population Change in the Nation, The State,
The Fall River SMSA and the City and Towns in the SMSA
According to the U. S. Census

	Population			1960-1970	
	1950	1960	1970	Number	Percent Change
United States	151,325,798	179,323,175	200,363,721	+21,040,546	+ 11.7
Massachusetts	4,690,514	5,149,317	5,689,170	+ 539,853	+ 10.5
SMSA	137,298	138,156	149,976	+ 11,820	+ 8.6
City of Fall River	111,963	99,942	96,898	- 3,044	- 3.0
Somerset	8,566	12,196	18,088	+ 5,892	+ 48.3
Swansea	6,121	9,916	12,640	+ 2,724	+ 27.5
Westport	4,989	6,641	9,791	+ 3,150	+ 47.4
Tiverton, R. I.	5,659	9,461	12,559	+ 3,098	+ 32.7

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

The total population of the Fall River SMSA in 1970 stood at 149,976. The racial composition showed that the white population totalled 148,762 (99.2 percent), the blacks totalled 512 (0.3 percent), and all other races totalled 702 (0.5 percent). Unlike the trend in many other areas Fall River has maintained a fairly constant ethnic mix since 1960 with the nonwhite population of the area remaining well below 1.0 percent in 1970. About half of the population in the city of Fall River is considered 'foreign stock' that is those persons either born in a foreign country or native born of foreign or mixed parentage. Over 50 percent of those categorized as foreign stock are of Portuguese origin.

Racial Data for the Fall River SMSA
According to the 1960 and 1970
U. S. Census

Race	Number		Percent of Total	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Total	138,156	149,976	100.0	100.0
White	137,510	148,762	99.5	99.2
Negro	424	512	0.3	0.3
Other	222	702	0.2	0.5

Population Distribution in the Fall River SMSA
By Sex and Age--- 1960 and
1970 U.S. Census

Age Distribution	1960 Population			1970 Population			Percent Change 1960 to 1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total SMSA	138,156	65,722	72,434	149,976	70,931	79,045	8.6	7.9	9.1
17 years and under	43,548	22,481	21,067	47,588	24,191	23,397	9.3	7.6	11.1
18 to 44 years	47,464	21,970	25,494	47,930	22,830	25,100	1.0	3.9	- 1.5
45 to 64 years	32,041	15,000	17,041	36,491	17,039	19,452	13.9	13.6	14.1
65 years and over	15,103	6,271	8,832	17,967	6,871	11,096	19.0	9.6	25.6

The population in the city of Fall River has decreased over the last twenty years while the population of the SMSA has increased. The proportion of males to females has remained fairly constant while there has been an increase in the percent of persons under 20 and over 65 years of age, even though the birth rate has been declining. The out-migration of persons 20-64 has been cited as the reasons for the change in the age distribution in the area. The decline in the age group which is considered to be in the prime employment years has resulted in an increase in the dependent population or those persons who generally do not work.

3. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Fall River SMSA rose from 45,600 in 1971 to 45,900 in 1972. This also represents a ten year growth of some 3,000 jobs.

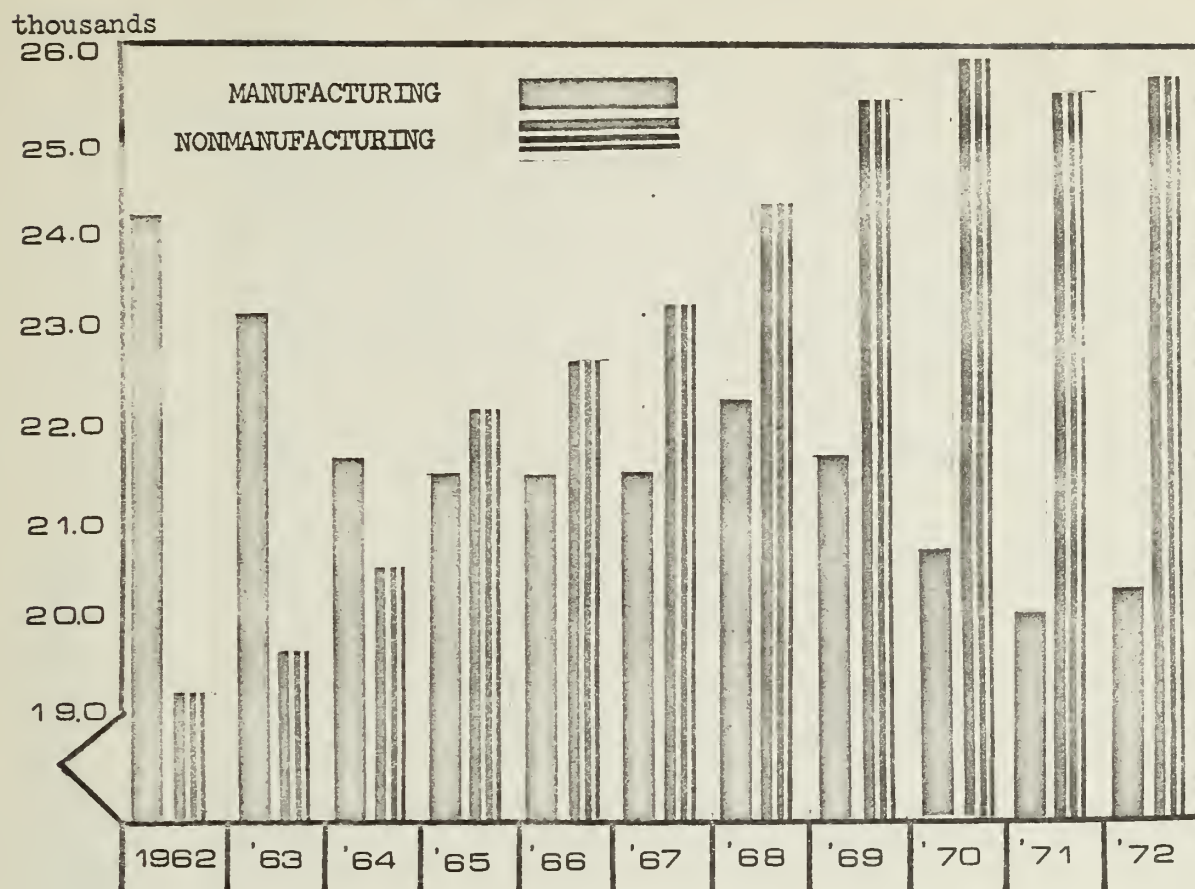
Since 1962, manufacturing payrolls have fallen off considerably. Much of the loss can be attributed to the wide scale plant closing that occurred in the textile industry during the early 1960's. At its peak, textile employment exceeded 7,200, almost 3,000 more than the current level. Apparel and related products employment also experienced staff cutbacks since 1962, reporting payrolls of 12,000 during 1964 and 1965--nearly 1,000 more than was posted in 1972. "Other manufacturing" employment realized a 10 year payroll reduction of 1,500. Almost all of this loss occurred in the rubber and plastics industry. The Firestone Company had employment in excess of 1,300 in 1962. Periodic staff cutbacks in the years that followed reduced the work force at the plant to about 600 when it finally closed in September of 1971. In 1962 manufacturing establishments made up 55.8 percent of total nonagricultural employment and by 1972 the ratio had fallen to 44.2 percent. Although a definite shift was evident the transition from manufacturing to non-manufacturing industries has been slower in Fall River than in other parts of New England. Not to be understated is the large role the textile and apparel industries continue to play in the area's economy.

In 1972, manufacturing employment ran slightly ahead of 1971. Textile payrolls, aided by the increasing popularity of knit fabrics increased by 300. Apparel employment also eased upward over the past year by 200. Most of the activity in this industry occurred in those firms engaged in the manufacture of mens' and boys' sportswear.

Since 1962, nonfactory payrolls have risen by 33 percent (from 44.2 percent of nonagricultural employment to 55.8 percent). The largest gains occurred in government payrolls (+42 percent) followed by "other nonmanufacturing" employment (+34 percent). The latter category includes construction, finance, real estate and insurance, and service industries. Substantial ten year increases were seen in trade (+30 percent) and in transportation, communications and utilities (+25 percent).

Between 1971 and 1972, nonfactory totals saw little change, as small losses in wholesale and retail trade were more than offset by increases in government and "other nonmanufacturing" payrolls.

FALL RIVER SMSA
CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING &
NONMANUFACTURING 1962-1972



The coming year should realize a slight employment growth in the manufacturing sector. Textile and apparel firms will continue to move in a positive direction though not to any great degree. Non-manufacturing industries should post moderate employment increase, particularly in trade, service and construction.

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSA
Civilian Work Force Annual Average 1962-1972
(in 000's)

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Civilian Work Force	54.8	54.3	53.2	53.0	52.6	53.0	53.7	54.6	54.8	54.4	54.7
Unemployment Percent of Work Force	5.5 10.0	5.8 10.7	5.6 10.5	4.2 7.9	3.3 6.3	3.2 6.0	2.9 5.4	3.2 5.9	3.8 6.9	4.1 7.5	4.4 8.0
Employment - Total	49.3	48.5	47.6	48.8	49.3	49.6	50.7	51.4	51.0	50.0	50.3
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary #	43.4	42.9	42.2	43.7	44.3	44.8	46.2	47.0	46.6	45.6	45.9
Manufacturing - Total	24.2	23.3	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.9	21.6	20.8	20.1	20.3
Textiles	5.7	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1
Apparel	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.9	10.9	11.1
Other Manufacturing	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	19.2	19.6	20.6	22.2	22.8	23.3	24.3	25.4	25.8	25.5	25.6
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.9
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Other Nonmanufacturing	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0
Government	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
All Other Nonagricultural Employment 1/	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Agriculture	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0

Source: BLS Current Employment Series

1/ Nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic workers in private households

4. Employment Development and Outlook by Occupation

As the shift from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing took place during the 1960's a corresponding change occurred in occupational categories. During the ten year span, service jobs increased by close to 80 percent. Professional and technical positions posted the second largest increase (+42.0 percent) and with the exception of losses in operatives, farm and private household workers, all other occupational categories realized increases.

The following tables show the occupational categories of all employed persons in the Fall River SMSA between 1960 and 1970, along with the percentage change during the 10 year span.

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSON--TOTAL--FALL RIVER SMSA

Occupation	1960	1970	Percent Change
			1960 - 1970
Total	56,634	62,432	+ 10.2
Professional and Technical	4,331	6,149	+ 42.0
Managerial (except farm)	3,289	3,587	+ 9.1
Sales and Clerical	9,386	12,554	+ 33.8
Craftsmen and Foremen	7,530	8,801	+ 16.9
Operatives	22,699	20,776	- 8.5
Laborers (except Farm)	2,253	2,855	+ 26.7
Farm (Managerial and Laborers)	550	477	- 13.3
Service (except Private Households	3,903	6,948	+ 78.0
Private Household Workers	430	285	- 33.7
Occupations Not Reporting	2,313	---	---

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MALES--TOTAL--FALL RIVER SMSA

Occupation	1960	1970	Percent Change
			1960 - 1970
Total	33,766	35,788	+ 6.0
Professional and Technical	2,274	3,247	+42.8
Managerial (except Farm)	2,900	2,996	+ 3.3
Sales and Clerical	4,566	4,736	+ 3.7
Craftsmen and Foremen	6,980	8,149	+16.7
Operatives	10,596	9,573	- 9.7
Laborers (except Farm)	2,123	2,643	+24.5
Farm (Managerial and Laborer)	518	442	-14.7
Service (except Private Household)	2,450	3,977	+62.3
Private Household Workers	21	25	+19.0
Occupations Not Reporting	1,338	---	---

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES--TOTAL--FALL RIVER SMSA

Occupation	1960	1970	Percent Change
			1960 1970
Total	22,868	26,644	+ 16.5
Professional and Technical	2,057	2,902	+ 41.1
Managerial (except Farm)	389	591	+ 51.9
Sales and Clerical	4,820	7,818	+ 62.2
Craftsmen and Foremen	550	652	+ 18.5
Operatives	12,053	11,203	- 7.1
Laborers (Except Farm)	130	212	+ 63.1
Farm (Managerial and Laborer)	32	35	+ 9.4
Service (except Private Household)	1,453	2,971	+104.5
Private Household Workers	409	260	- 36.4
Occupations Not Reporting	975	--	--

* Source: 1960 and 1970 U.S. Census

At the end of December 1972 there were 260 unfilled job openings listed at the Fall River DES offices. Over 50 percent of the total were open 30 days or more.

Throughout 1972, positions in bench work occupations were the most common source of job openings. A shortage of sewing machine operators for both regular and special equipment, buffers, hand and machine cutters, and upholsterers was evident while reviewing the local office job orders during the past year.

The following is a complete list of nonfarm job openings on file at the Fall River office at the end of December 1972.

Unfilled Job Openings			
Dot Code	Job Group	Total	Open 30 Days or More
	Total	260	182
0)	Professional, Technical		
1)	and Managerial Occupations	5	2
2	Clerical and Sales Occupations	23	16
3	Service Occupations	24	9
5	Processing Occupations	12	6
6	Machine Trades Occupations	8	7
7	Bench Work Occupations	128	117
8	Structural Work Occupations	24	16
9	Miscellaneous Occupations	36	9

The demand for skilled and semi-skilled production workers in the Fall River area has decreased in the past and is expected to decrease even further during the coming year. The closing of the Firestone plant in 1971 and more recently the announced closing of the Raytheon plant in North Dighton has heightened the problem. Even with this surplus of production workers, a shortage will continue to exist for experienced personnel to fill jobs in the garment industry. The coming year should see the demand for service related jobs grow ever further.

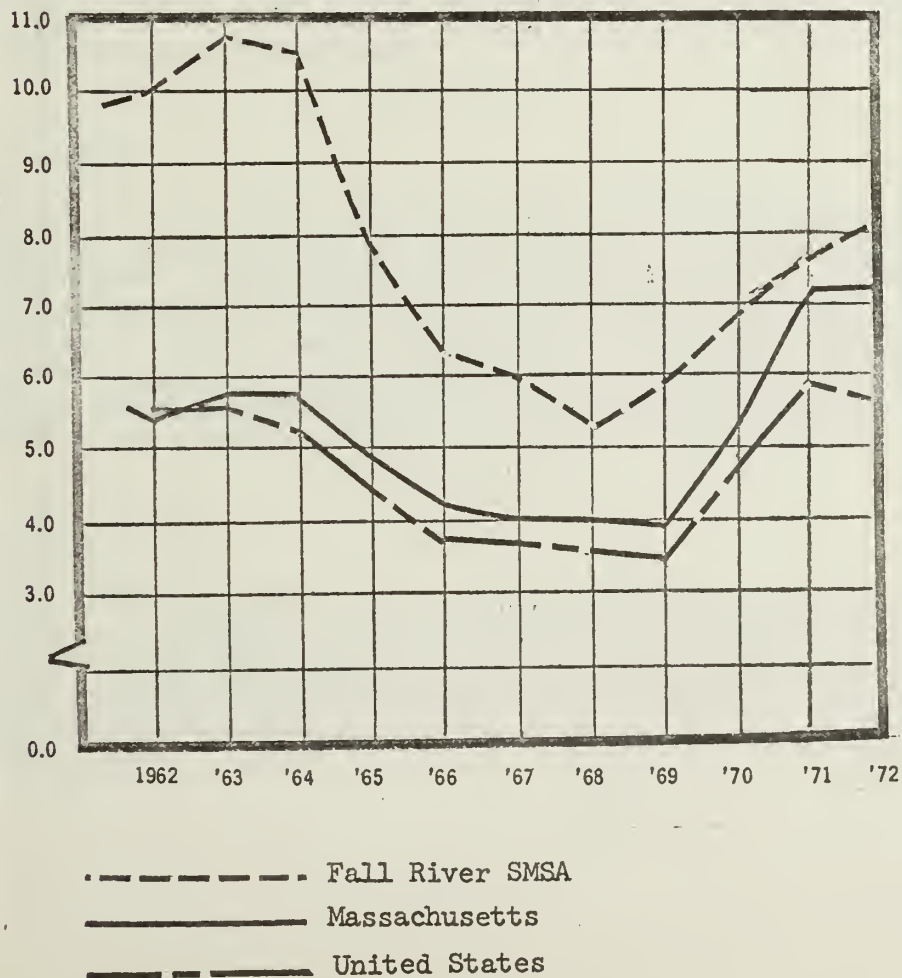
The economy of the area should continue to move in the direction of a higher skilled job supply. As this happens, the number of lesser skilled jobs will decrease. Those people holding these jobs will find themselves competing with more experienced and better trained workers for the same higher skilled jobs.

5. Recent Trends in Unemployment

Total unemployment in the Fall River SMSA average 4,400 in 1972, some 300 ahead of the previous year. It was also the highest total posted in the last eight years. Not since 1965, when the effects of the textile plant closings were at their peak, has unemployment in the area been as high.

The unemployment rate for 1972 was 8.0 percent, 0.8 of a percentage point higher than the rate for the state and 2.4 percentage points above the national average. In the early 1960's, the difference in unemployment rates in Fall River compared to the state and country exceeded five percentage points.

Ten Year Comparison of Unemployment Rate in the
U.S., Massachusetts and the Fall River SMSA



Women constitute a large portion of the unemployed in Fall River, averaging close to 50 percent of all UI Claims filed during 1972 survey weeks. Women tended to have lower skilled jobs. Many were in the garment industry where short work weeks and intermittent layoffs are a way of life. For males, a high degree of seasonality existed in the construction industry. A large number of area males are employed in the building trades outside the SMSA and are being counted as employed in the areas in which they work. When these workers are laid off they file for benefits in the area in which they live, in this case Fall River, causing unemployment to increase substantially without a corresponding change in the employment figures.

An analysis of benefit payments to totally unemployed workers during the survey weeks in 1972 revealed the following facts:

Total Benefits

Some 45 percent of the checks were paid to workers displaced from manufacturing industries. The apparel industry accounted for 16.4 percent, rubber and plastics 7.3 percent, textile 5.9 percent, and electrical machinery 3.5 percent. Claims against the construction industry represented 27.5 percent of total benefits and trade firms were responsible for 14.0 percent.

Male Benefits

38.8 percent of all benefits paid to totally unemployed males originated in the contract construction industry (up close to 5 percentage points from one year ago). The first three quarters of 1972 saw a large number of claims being filed against the rubber and plastics industry (mostly from Firestone) but this number dropped off considerably during the last quarter and averaged 9.1 percent for the year. Male claims against textile and apparel firms averaged 4.9 percent and 5.4 percent respectively while trade firms were responsible for 12.7 percent.

Female Benefits

As has been true in the past, the apparel industry was by far the leading source of female benefits in 1972, amassing 42.1 percent of the total. Intermittent layoffs for style changeovers were the major reasons for the high number of claims that originated from this industry. Displaced women from trade establishments accounted for 17.3 percent of the total checks paid to females.

PERCENT BY INDUSTRY AND SEX OF TOTALLY
UNEMPLOYED WORKERS RECEIVING BENEFITS
DURING THE SURVEY WEEKS IN 1972
FALL RIVER OFFICE

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	12 Mo. Aver.
<u>TOTAL</u>													
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEXTILES	36.1	43.4	47.5	36.3	27.7	27.0	15.4	14.9	20.4	16.4	19.5	26.6	27.5
APPAREL	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	5.0	7.2	7.4	6.9	11.0	9.2	7.4	5.9
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS	19.3	11.6	6.1	11.6	19.9	19.0	19.9	18.0	18.3	16.4	18.0	18.1	16.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	10.8	10.8	10.2	13.0	9.7	9.2	6.8	6.6	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	7.3
TRADE	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	3.6	3.5	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.8	5.1	3.5
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	8.5	8.5	9.4	10.9	12.1	14.7	14.8	20.7	18.2	19.9	18.5	12.2	14.0
	21.9	21.5	22.6	23.7	25.0	21.5	32.4	26.2	26.4	27.2	26.1	29.6	25.4
<u>MALE</u>													
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEXTILES	48.6	53.3	56.0	47.1	42.4	41.0	26.2	23.6	31.5	26.1	31.3	38.8	38.8
APPAREL	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.9	5.1	7.7	6.8	7.2	2.0	8.2	6.7	4.9
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS	4.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	5.3	4.1	7.5	9.9	6.9	10.1	4.9	4.8	5.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	12.6	11.4	10.2	14.8	12.9	12.4	10.2	9.3	5.8	4.6	2.8	1.4	9.1
TRADE	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.8	3.7	3.4	5.8	4.4	5.4	5.1	3.7	3.0
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	8.1	7.1	7.7	9.2	11.0	12.9	14.0	17.2	16.9	18.6	18.6	11.8	12.7
	23.8	22.0	20.8	22.0	22.7	20.8	31.0	27.4	27.3	33.2	29.1	32.8	26.1
<u>FEMALE</u>													
TEXTILES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
APPAREL	4.1	4.5	6.3	4.8	4.2	4.6	6.4	8.5	6.5	12.4	11.0	8.8	6.8
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS	62.3	50.5	28.6	39.4	46.9	47.1	37.6	31.4	38.7	35.0	40.0	46.6	42.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	5.4	8.5	10.1	7.4	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	3.7
TRADE	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	3.6	3.6	6.9	7.6	7.2	9.7	8.4	4.5
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	9.4	14.7	18.9	16.6	14.0	17.9	15.8	26.7	20.4	22.0	18.3	12.9	17.3
	17.9	20.5	34.3	30.0	30.0	23.8	34.6	24.5	25.4	22.9	20.6	23.1	25.6

Unemployment Outlook

Although it is anticipated that the unemployment rate in the Fall River SMSA is expected to remain over 6.0 percent during 1973, some improvement over 1972 is forecast. During the first two quarters of the year a large number of displaced electrical machinery workers will join the unemployment rolls. The Raytheon Company, located in North Dighton an area contiguous to the Fall River SMSA, has notified its employees that the plant will close in late spring. It has been estimated that about 50 percent of the work force at the Raytheon Plant lives in the Fall River area.

6. Universe of Need for Manpower Services

Concepts and Definitions -- Universe of Need

The universe of need for manpower services as described by the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, represents the sum of: (a) all unemployed persons; (b) persons working part-time (less than 35 hours per week) for economic reasons (e.g. slow work periods, material shortages, repairs to equipment or an inability to find full time work), (c) persons working full time but with earnings not adequate enough to raise family income above the poverty level; and (d) persons who are not in the labor force but should be, assuming the barriers to employment were removed.

It is estimated that fiscal year 1974 will see 18,000 persons now residing in the Fall River SMSA needing employment related assistance. Included in this total will be some 3,000 individuals who are designated as being poor with the remaining 15,000 classified as nonpoor.

Disadvantaged

In FY 1974 there will be 2,650 persons considered disadvantaged. An individual is regarded as such if he is poor (or a member of a poor family) and does not have suitable employment and is at least one of the following (1) a school drop-out; (2) a member of a minority; (3) under 22 years of age; (4) 45 years of age or older; or (5) handicapped.

Other Poor

Those members of poor families who are not designated as disadvantaged are categorized as "other poor". Planning assumptions for fiscal year 1974 show that there will be 350 persons included in this group.

Near Poverty

Members of families with incomes above the upper limit identifying poor families but not in excess of the amount shown in the following table:

Family Income Criteria For Designation of
Poor Families and Families in Near Poverty

Family Size	Poor Family Annual Income not in Excess of:		Family in Near Poverty Annual Income above that of Poor, but not in Excess of:	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
1	2,000	1,700	2,500	2,100
2	2,600	2,100	3,100	2,500
3	3,300	2,800	3,800	3,300
4	4,000	3,400	4,900	4,300
5	4,700	4,000	5,900	5,100
6	5,300	4,500	6,500	5,700
7	5,900	5,000	7,100	6,000
8	6,550	5,550	7,900	6,700
9	7,200	6,100	8,600	7,300
10	7,850	6,650	9,400	8,000

Table 1

Universe of Need for Manpower Services
Fiscal Year 1974

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSA

Base Period Used CY 1973

	Number of Individuals	
	Base Period	Planning
	CY 1972	Assumptions for FY 1974
	I	II
1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	18,702	18,000
a. Poor	3,237	3,000
(1) Disadvantaged	2,862	2,650
(2) Other Poor	375	350
b. Nonpoor	15,465	15,000
(1) Near-Poverty	4,181	4,000
(2) All Other Nonpoor	11,284	11,000
2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total	2,862	2,650
a. Unemployed	560	500
b. Underutilized	2,302	2,150
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	461	400
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	1,276	1,200
(3) Not in labor force but should be	565	550
3. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in Year	13,200	13,000

Plan of Service Manpower Data Summary
Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSA

Base Period Used CY 1972

For Fiscal Year 1974

		Number of Individuals	
		SMSA	Total*
1.	Total Civilian Population (as of 1970) #	150,000	
a.	Age Distribution		
	16 through 21 years	14,000	
	22 through 44 years	39,100	
	45 years and over	54,500	
b.	Members of Minority -- Total	1,200	
	16 years and over	800	
2.	Total Civilian Work Force		
	(12 month average for CY 1972	54,400	
a.	Employed, Total (12 month average)	50,000	
	(1) Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers	45,600	
b.	Unemployed (12 month average)	4,400	
	(1) Unemployment Rate	8.1	
3.	Universe of Need for Manpower Services for Fiscal Year Ending 1974 (Number of different individuals in year)	18,000	
a.	Poor	3,000	
	(1) Disadvantaged	2,650	
	(2) Other Poor	350	
b.	Non-poor	15,000	
	(1) Near-poverty	4,000	
	(2) All Other Non-Poor	11,000	
4.	Unemployed & Underutilized Disadvantaged: by Category (12 month average)	2,650	
a.	Unemployed	500	
b.	Underutilized	2,150	
	(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons reasons	400	
	(2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level	1,200	
	(3) Not in labor force but should be	550	
5.	Welfare Recipients	1,000	
6.	Estimated School Drop-out (Forecast period)	500	
7.	Estimated Number of Veterans Needing Man- power Services (Forecast period)	1,800	
a.	Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans Needing Manpower Services (Forecast period)	400	
8.	Estimated Number of Minorities Needing Manpower Services	N/A	
9.	Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed during the year	13,000	
#	Rounded to 100		

* Based on 1970 Census Data

7. Characteristics of the Disadvantaged

Of the 2,650 area residents designated as disadvantaged, the largest group (2,150) will be those individuals who are considered underutilized. It is estimated that some 1,250 individuals will be employed full time but with family income at or below the poverty level. The number employed part time for economic reasons will be 400 while the number of individuals not in the labor force but should be will reach 550.

Welfare Recipients

As of the first quarter of 1973, there were over 8,500 welfare cases in the area with approximately 25 percent being in the Aid to Dependent Children Program. The latter group included only about 200 adults. Over 50 percent of the total cases were either receiving medical or old age assistance. It has been estimated that during the coming fiscal year there will be 1,000 persons on welfare requiring employment related assistance. They will include AFDC recipients referable to the WIN Program, and General Assistance recipients considered to be employable and available for work.

A large portion of the disadvantaged in the area were either under 22 years of age and school drop-outs or over 45 years of age and lacking adequate job skills for immediate placement.

Older Workers

The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in the past few years. According to the 1970 U. S. Census, over 16 percent of the total population is over 45 years of age. Many of these older workers face larger stints of unemployment because they do not have the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment. The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also the new and reentrants to the labor market.

Youths

It has been estimated that nearly 500 students drop out of school in the Fall River SMSA every year. These dropouts do not immediately enter the labor market. For those who do seek employment, opportunities are limited to the low paying, low skill jobs that afford little chance for advancement.

8. Characteristics of Individuals Other Than the Disadvantaged in the Universe of Needs

Assumptions for fiscal year 1974 show that there will be 350 individuals who are poor but not disadvantaged and will require employment related assistance. In addition there will be 15,000 non-poor persons who will be either unemployed or underemployed during the coming fiscal year.

A good portion of the non-disadvantaged in the area are skilled or semi-skilled production workers recently separated from their jobs. This group has increased over the past year due to the closing of the Firestone Plant. The announced closing of the Raytheon Co. of No. Dighton in the spring of 1973 will further add to the surplus of production workers.

New entrants also make up a sizable portion of the non-disadvantaged category. College and high school graduates and summer job seekers enter the work force in June and often times experience long periods of unemployment. The competition will not only exist for summer jobs but also in professional areas where employers have become more selective than in the past.

Many nondisadvantaged workers will need manpower services due to seasonal fluctuations in various industries. Adverse weather conditions seriously hamper construction activity during the winter months thereby causing the number of unemployed males to swell. In the apparel industry short work weeks, layoffs due to style change-overs and plant closings for vacations are a normal occurrence. These workers (mostly women) are dependent on unemployment compensation to supplement their income.

9. Barriers to the Employment of the Disadvantaged

Two of the most common employment barriers among the disadvantaged include the following:

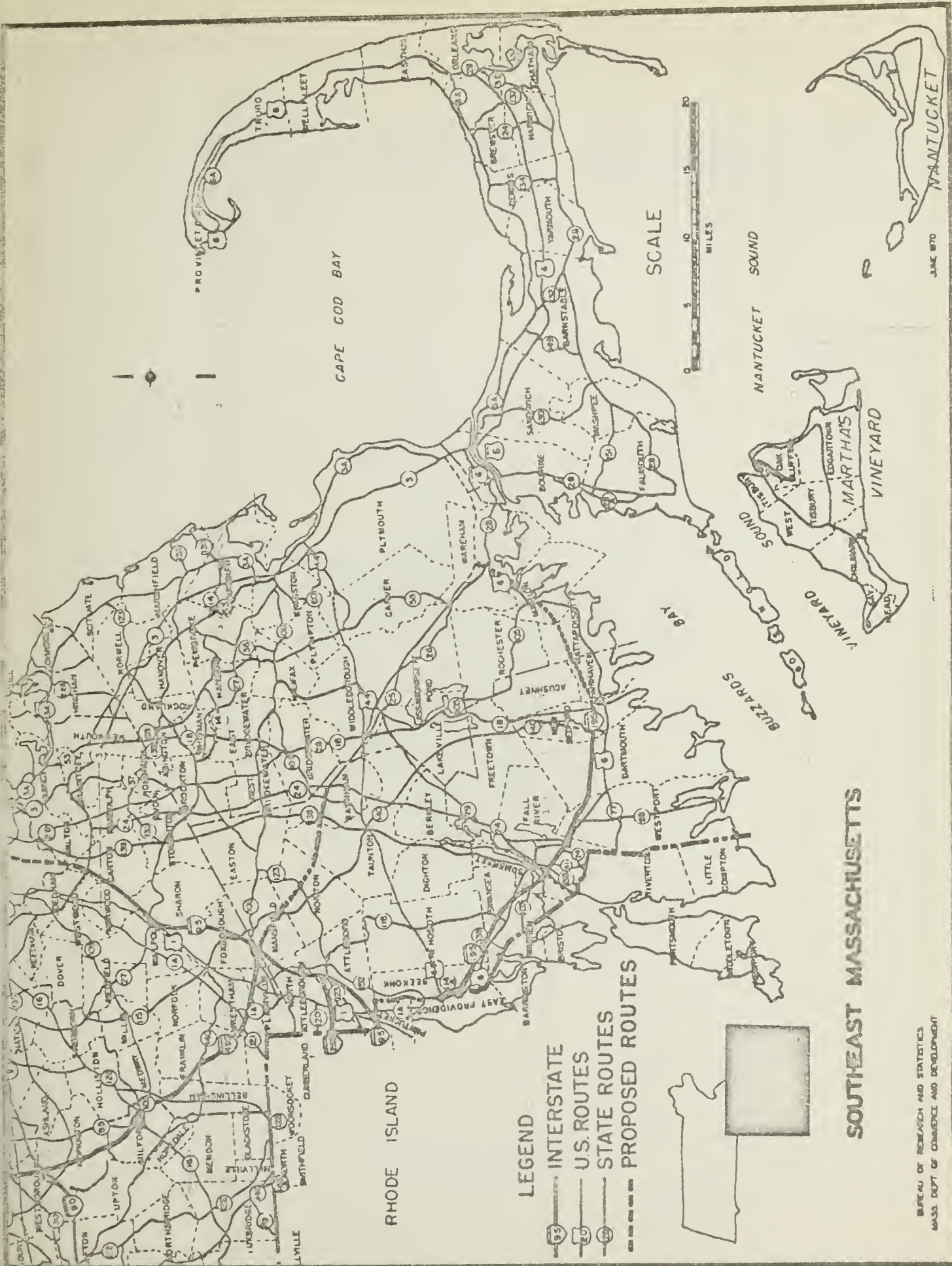
(1) Low Levels of Educational Attainment

Of the total population in the Fall River SMSA, 25 years of age or older, 68.9 percent had less than a high school education. The median number of school years completed was 9.5 for SMSA residents and only 8.8 for those living in the city of Fall River. The state figure was 12.2 and the national average was 12.0. For the forecast period it is estimated that close to 600 area students now enrolled in school will become drop-outs. Due to the tightening of the economy, employers have become more selective in their hiring practices, often times considering a high school diploma the minimum prerequisite for industrial training.

(2) Language Barrier

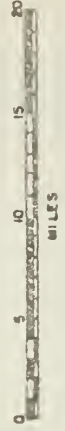
A large segment of the population of the Fall River SMSA are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in a ghetto type environment where everyone speaks the same language. Therefore, there is little motivation to learn English, even though there is a Second-Language program now in operation. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new skills thereby expanding their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

A P P E N D I X



- LEGEND**
- INTERSTATE
 - U.S. ROUTES
 - STATE ROUTES
 - PROPOSED ROUTES

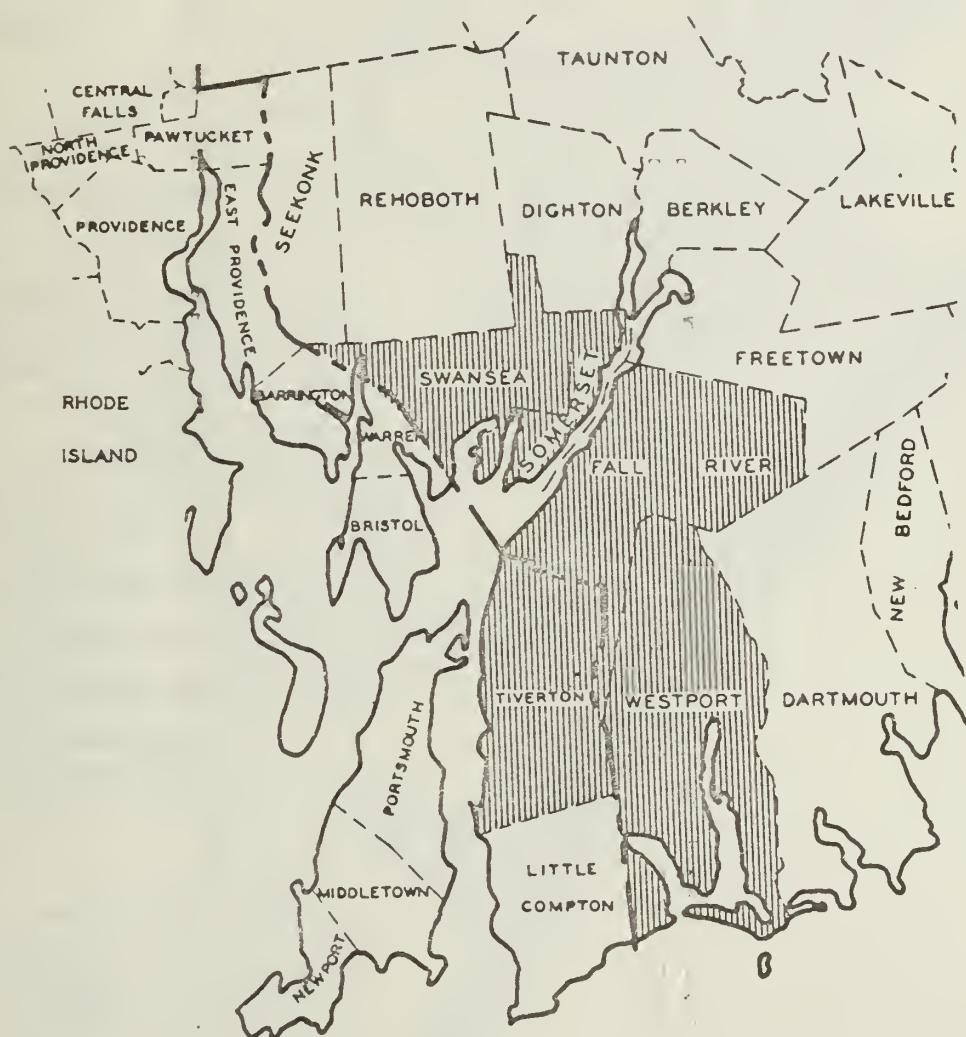
SCALE



SOUTHEAST MASSACHUSETTS

BUREAU OF ROADS AND STATISTICS
MASS. DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

FALL RIVER SMSA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
SCALE IN MILES

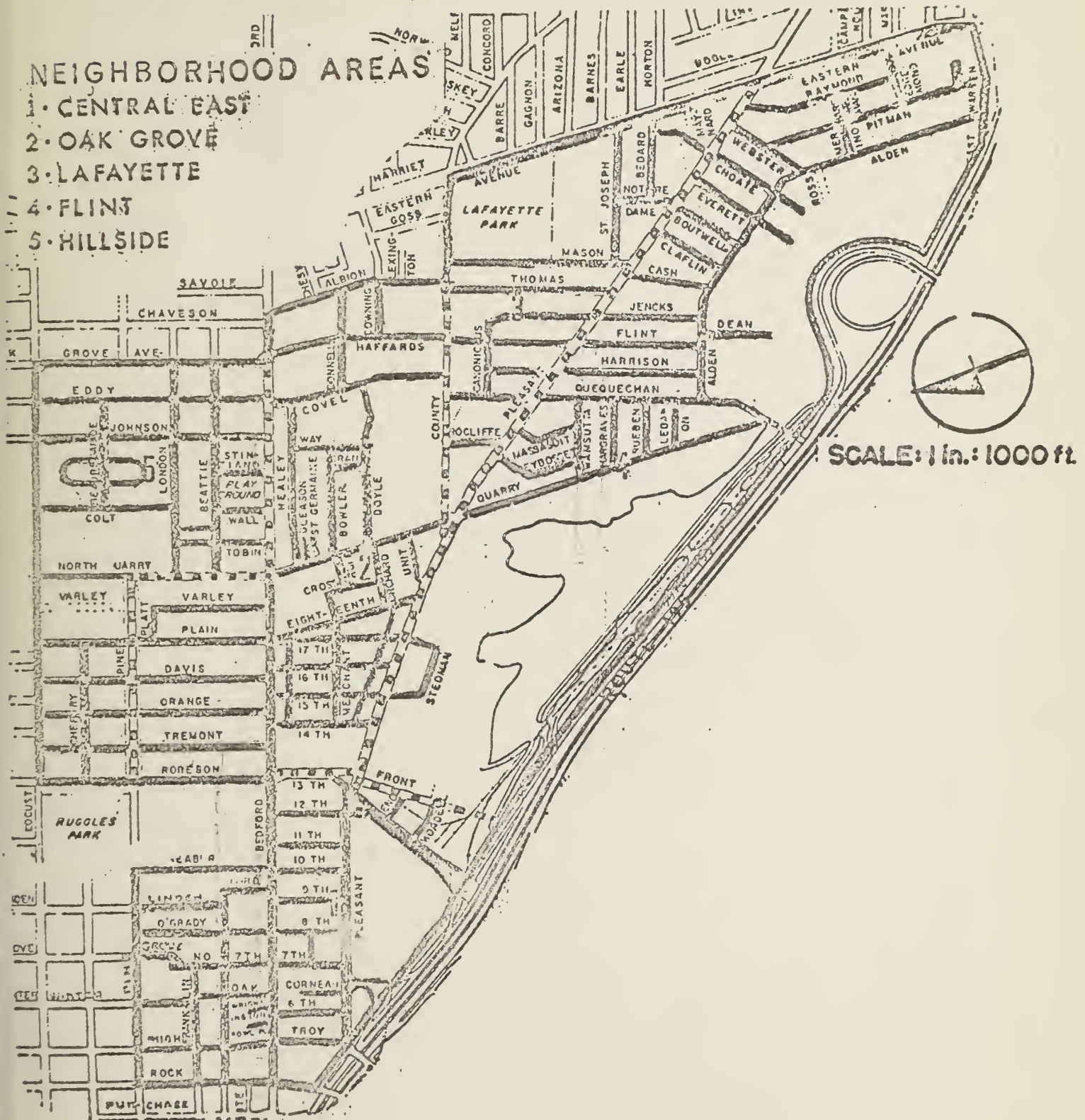
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MODEL CITIES AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS

1. CENTRAL EAST
2. OAK GROVE
3. LAFAYETTE
4. FLINT
5. HILLSIDE



MA 20. 27: FR/974

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

January 1974



Fall River, Massachusetts-Rhode Island SMSA

Government Documents
Collection
JUN 5 1974

University of Massachusetts

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RICHARD C. GILLILAND, DIRECTOR
AFFILIATED WITH MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

JANUARY 1974

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS R.I.

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I. Highlight and Conclusions

The population of the Fall River SMSA has risen from 138,156 in 1960 to 149,976 in 1970 (+8.6 percent). The city of Fall River was the only place reporting a decrease in population (-3.0 percent). The remaining towns which comprise 35 percent of the SMSA had a combined growth of 39 percent over the past decade.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Fall River SMSA expanded by 3,600 between 1963 and 1973. This was a net result of a loss of 2,500 in manufacturing staffs coupled with a gain of 6,100 in nonfactory payrolls. Over the year ending December 1973 nonfarm payrolls posted a moderate increase. Most of the activity occurred in the manufacturing sector as apparel staffs rose by 200 and "other manufacturing" employment by 300.

In 1972 openings in bench work occupation dominated the list of available job opportunities in the Fall River area. At the end of December benchwork occupations made up 53 percent of the total openings. Sewing machine operators continued to be in short supply.

Total unemployment in the area fell by 200 from 1972 to the level of 4,200 in 1973. This represents 7.7 percent of the work force. As in the past the construction and apparel industry were the leading source of unemployment.

The "universe of need" for manpower service for fiscal year 1975 is estimated to be 22,500 individuals. This figure included 4,500 disadvantaged, 450 "other poor", 5,250 near-poverty and 12,250 other "nonpoor". The disadvantaged total includes 650 unemployed 400 employed part-time for economic reasons, 1,400 employed full-time but with family income at or below the poverty level, and 2,000 persons who are not in the labor force but should be.

2. Description of Area

a. Definition of the Fall River SMSA Location and Geographical Features

The Fall River SMSA is located in southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 15 miles east of Providence and about 50 miles south of Boston. The principal highways serving Fall River are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston Area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, R. I.

Within the Fall River SMSA are the surrounding towns of Somerset, Swansea and Westport, (all in Bristol County) and Tiverton, Rhode Island (in Newport County). The city of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

b. Economic Developments and Outlook

The economy of the Fall River SMSA has undergone a considerable transition over the past thirteen years. Manufacturing payrolls in 1960 averaged 25,300 or 57.3 percent of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. By 1973 this rate had fallen to 44.7 percent. The downward shift in the ratio of manufacturing to nonmanufacturing has caused a corresponding shift in the types of worker employed. As the emphasis on nonfactory employment increased, higher skilled jobs were created while lesser skilled jobs were eliminated. During the 60's the number of jobs did not change significantly although the characteristics of the job seeker changed dramatically. Women now comprise over 40 percent of the work force with approximately half of this number employed in manufacturing industries.

c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The 1970 U.S. Census figures revealed that the population of the Fall River SMSA increased by 11,820 or 8.6 percent between 1960 and 1970. This rate of increase for the SMSA lagged behind both that of the state and country. The city of Fall River decreased by 3.0 percent during the ten-year span. The remaining towns which comprised 35 percent of the SMSA had a combined growth of 39 percent over the past decade.

Population Change in the Nation, The State,
The Fall River SMSA and the City and Towns in the SMSA
According to the U.S. Census

	Population			1960-1970	
	1950	1960	1970	Number	Percent Change
United States	151,325,798	179,323,175	200,363,721	+21,040,546	+ 11.7
Massachusetts	4,690,514	5,149,317	5,689,170	+ 539,853	+ 10.5
SMSA	137,298	138,156	149,976	+ 11,820	+ 8.6
City of Fall River	111,963	99,942	96,898	- 3,044	- 3.0
Somerset	8,566	12,196	18,088	+ 5,892	+ 48.3
Swansea	6,121	9,916	12,640	+ 2,724	+ 27.5
Westport	4,989	6,641	9,791	+ 3,150	+ 47.4
Tiverton, R.I.	5,659	9,461	12,559	+ 3,098	+ 32.7

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

The total population of the Fall River SMSA in 1970 stood at 149,976. The racial composition showed that the white population totalled 148,762 (99.2 percent), the blacks totalled 512 (0.3 percent), and all other races totalled 702 (0.5 percent). Unlike the trend in many other areas, Fall River has maintained a fairly constant ethnic mix since 1960 with the nonwhite population of the area remaining well below 1.0 percent in 1970. About half of the population in the city of Fall River is considered 'foreign stock' that is those persons either born in a foreign country or native born of foreign or mixed parentage. Over 50 percent of those categorized as foreign stock are of Portuguese origin.

Fall River SMSA
Population by Sex and Minority Status
1970

Minority Status	Number		Percent Distribution		Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Total (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	Female (4)	Total (5)	Female (6)
1. Total	149,976	79,045	100.0	100.0	61.7	47.5
2. White	148,762	78,456	99.3	99.3	61.7	47.5
3. Black	512	249	0.3	0.3	67.6	63.0
4. American Indian	59	32	0	0	NA	NA
5. Oriental	466	219	0.3	0.3	NA	NA
6. Other Races	177	89	0.1	0.1	58.1	43.7
7. Spanish-American	384	191	0.2	0.2	69.0	47.9
8. Minority Group*	1,598	780	1.1	1.0	62.9	48.7

Notes: NA=Not available

* Sum of Spanish-American and all races except white. Some duplication possible since Spanish-American may include nonwhite races as well as white.

Sum of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding.

Source: Census of Population 1970.

The population in the city of Fall River has decreased over the last twenty years while the population of the SMSA has increased. The proportion of males to females has remained fairly constant while there has been an increase in the percent of persons under 20 and over 65 years of age, even though the birth rate has been declining. The out-migration of persons 20-64 has been cited as the reasons for the change in the age distribution in the area. The decline in the age group which is considered to be in the prime employment years has resulted in an increase in the dependent population or those person who generally do not work.

Population Distribution in the Fall River SMSA
By Sex and Age---1960 and
1970 U.S. Census

Age Distribution	1960 Population			1970 Population			Percent Change 1960 to 1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total SMSA	138,156	65,722	72,434	149,976	70,931	79,045	8.6	7.9	9.1
17 years and under	43,548	22,481	21,067	47,588	24,191	23,397	9.3	7.6	11.1
18 to 44 years	47,464	21,970	25,494	47,930	22,830	25,100	1.0	3.9	- 1.5
45 to 64 years	32,041	15,000	17,041	36,491	17,039	19,452	13.9	13.6	14.1
65 years and over	15,103	6,271	8,832	17,967	6,871	11,096	19.0	9.6	25.6

3. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Fall River SMSA rose from 45,900 in 1972 to an average of 46,500 in 1973. This represents a growth rate of 8.4 percent since 1963.

Over the 10 year span ending 1973 manufacturing payrolls have fallen back sharply (-10.7 percent). Much of this loss was due to substantial abatements in the textile industry. From 1962 through 1964, many large textile mills in the area terminated operations with a resultant loss of nearly 4,000 jobs by 1965. Because of the increased acceptance and popularity of the new man made fibers, particularly those used in the manufacturing of knitted goods, the textile industry in Fall River has shown a moderate growth over the past eight years. No change was posted in textile staffs between 1972 and 1973 but employment in this industry has grown by 17 percent since 1965. Although the area has lessened its dependence on textile shops since the early 1960's the mills still provide a major source of employment.

The apparel industry, Fall River's largest employer, also experienced staff cutbacks from the level of the early 1960's. The payroll totals of 12,000 in 1964 and 1965 decreased to a thirteen year low of 10,900 in 1970 and 1971. Since then employment in the garment industry has edged upward to its present level of 11,300 in 1973, 200 more than in the previous year.

"Other manufacturing" employment realized a 10 year payroll reduction of 900. The substantial increase that occurred in food (≈ 100), fabricated metals (≈ 200), nonelectrical machinery (≈ 100), transportation equipment (≈ 150) and miscellaneous manufacturing (≈ 200) were not enough to compensate for the loss of over 1,500 that occurred in the rubber and plastics industry. The Firestone Co., a rubber and latex products firm closed its Fall River plant in September 1971.

Nonmanufacturing employment has increased by 31 percent over the ten year period ending 1973. The largest gainers were the wholesale and retail trade industries (+20 percent) transportation communications and utilities (+40 percent) government staffs (+44 percent) and "other nonmanufacturing" (+41 percent). The latter increase was due to payroll expansions in the construction and service industries.

Over the year ending 1973 little change was posted in nonfactory payrolls. Trade dropped 200 while transportation communications and utilities increased by 100 and government totals rose by 200.

During 1974 both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors are expected to experience employment reductions, particularly in the apparel and trade industries.

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSA
Civilian Work Force Annual Average 1963-1973
(in 000's)

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Civilian Work Force	54.3	53.2	53.0	52.6	53.0	53.7	54.6	54.8	54.4	54.7	54.9
Unemployment Percent of Work Force	5.8 10.7	5.6 10.5	4.2 7.9	3.3 6.3	3.2 6.0	2.9 5.4	3.2 5.9	3.8 6.9	4.1 7.5	4.4 ^{ns} 8.0	4.2 7.7
Employment - Total	48.5	47.6	48.8	49.3	49.6	50.7	51.4	51.0	50.0	50.3	50.7
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary #	42.9	42.2	43.7	44.3	44.8	46.2	47.0	46.6	45.6	45.9	46.5
Manufacturing - Total	23.3	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.9	21.6	20.8	20.1	20.3	20.8
Textiles	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1
Apparel	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.3
Other Manufacturing	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.4
Nonmanufacturing - Total	19.6	20.6	22.2	22.8	23.3	24.3	25.4	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.7
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Other Nonmanufacturing	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0
Government	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9
All Other Nonagricultural Employment $\frac{1}{2}$	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6
Agriculture	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: BLS Current Employment Series
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic workers in private households

4. Employment Development and Outlook by Occupation

As the shift from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing took place during the 1960's a corresponding change occurred in occupational categories. During the ten year span, service jobs increased by close to 80 percent. Professional and technical positions posted the second largest increase (+42.0 percent) and with the exception of losses in operatives, farm and private household workers, all other occupational categories realized increases.

The following table shows the occupational categories of all employed persons in the Fall River SMSA in 1960, 1970, and 1973 along with the percent change between 1960 and 1973.

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS RESIDING IN FALL RIVER SMSA

	1960 ^{1/}	1970 ^{1/}	1973 ^{2/}	Percent Change 1960-1973
Total	56,634	62,432	62,158	+ 9.8
Professional and Technical	4,331	6,149	6,125	+41.4
Managerial (except farm)	3,289	3,587	3,574	+ 8.7
Sales and Clerical	9,386	12,554	12,492	+33.1
Craftsmen and Foremen	7,530	8,801	8,758	+16.3
Operatives	22,699	20,776	20,689	- 8.9
Laborers (except farm)	2,253	2,855	2,844	+26.2
Farm (Managerial and Laborers)	550	477	473	-14.0
Service (except Private Households)	3,903	6,948	6,919	+77.3
Private Household Workers	430	285	284	-34.0
Occupations Not Reporting	2,313	-	-	-

^{1/} Source 1960 and 1970 U.S. Census

^{2/} Estimates based on percent distribution in 1970

In 1973 as in past years bench work occupations dominated the list of available job opportunities in the Fall River Area. A shortage existed for qualified people to fill such openings as sewing machine operators, for both regular and special equipment, buffers, hand and machine cutters.

Unfilled Openings by Major
Job Group for the Fall River SMSA
Taunton Job Bank
1973

Job Group	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	6 Month Average
Total	368	518	486	390	440	236	406
Professional, Technical and Managerial	11	13	10	6	7	4	8
Clerical and Sales	35	61	55	30	38	18	40
Service	58	78	67	62	57	32	59
Farming, Forestry and Fishery	0	3	1	0	0	0	xx
Processing	14	36	29	17	26	3	21
Machine Trades	50	71	68	50	62	34	56
Benchwork	116	155	159	167	183	125	151
Structural Work	25	29	31	14	27	12	23
Miscellaneous	59	72	66	44	40	8	48

As of August 31, 1973 there were 2,629 job applicants registered at the local Fall River DES office. During the same time period there were 518 unfilled job openings in the area listed by job bank, a ratio of five applicant for every one job listed. The largest number of the applicants (618) listed their job preference in the miscellaneous occupations category. There were 72 such jobs listed in job bank in this category.

Fall River SMSA
Occupation of Job Applicants at Local Offices of the Massachusetts State Employment Service,
by Sex and Minority Status, August 31, 1973

Major Occupational Group	Total	Female		Negro		Spanish American	
		Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Total	2,629	894	100.0	33	100.0	7	100.0
Professional, Technical & Managerial	322	65	7.3	1	3.0	0	0
Clerical & Sales	484	334	37.4	3	9.1	0	0
Service	293	158	17.7	12	36.3	2	28.6
Processing	57	6	0.7	0	0	1	14.3
Machine Trades	194	9	1.0	1	3.0	0	0
Bench Work	266	155	17.3	2	6.1	1	14.3
Structural Work	366	2	0.2	5	15.2	0	0
Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	29	2	0.2	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	618	163	18.2	9	27.3	3	42.8

Source: Massachusetts State Employment Service

5. Trends in Unemployment

Total unemployment in the Fall River SMSA has undergone several cyclical turns since 1960. The number of persons unemployed reached a peak in 1963 and gradually began to lessen until the low point of the decade was reached in 1968 (3,200). For the first nine months of 1973, unemployment was running behind the levels of the corresponding months in 1972. In the last quarter of 1973 the number of unemployed workers in the area was thirteen percent higher than during the same time period one year ago. Total unemployment for calendar year 1973 averaged 4,200, with the unemployment rate of 7.7 percent, some 0.3 of a percentage point lower than in 1972.

An analysis of benefit payments to totally unemployed workers during the survey weeks in 1973 revealed the following facts:

Total Benefit Payments

The largest single source of unemployment in the Fall River Area was the contract construction industry. Some 25.6 percent of the checks issued to totally unemployed workers originated from this industry. The next leading source of claimants were the trade industries which represented 15.2 percent of the total.

Male Benefit Payments

The contract construction industry was responsible for 37.4 percent of all the benefits paid to men. Trade firm held 13.3 percent followed by textile and apparel shops with a combined total of over 10 percent. Beginning in April and continuing through September a more than usual number of claims were coming from the electrical machinery industry. In January 1973, the number of totally unemployed men filing for benefits against the electrical machinery industry was less than 50, but by May the number had doubled. The Raytheon Company located in North Dighton, a town contiguous to the SMSA closed its plant in June 1973. It had been estimated that about 50 percent of the Raytheon employees were from the Fall River area. Most were semiskilled and general operation workers.

Female Benefit Payments

The apparel industry continued to be the leading source of female unemployment during 1973. The number of checks paid to totally unemployed women from the garment industry ranged from a high of 400 in December to a low of 130 in April. Layoffs, lack of orders and service

slowdowns due to style changeover were cited as the reasons for the large number of claims from the apparel industry.

Unemployment Outlook

For the months ahead, at least through the first half of 1974 unemployment is expected to increase considerably. Undermining this anticipated rise in joblessness is the current fuel crisis. It is still difficult to determine what continuing adverse affects the fuel shortage will have on the whole economy.

Percent by Industry and Sex of Totally
Unemployed Workers Receiving Benefits
During the Survey Weeks in 1973
Fall River Office

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	12 Month Average
<u>Total</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract Construction	36.2	44.4	42.9	31.5	22.4	19.3	13.0	14.2	18.4	20.0	20.1	24.7	25.6
textiles	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6	7.5	6.2	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.7
apparel	13.9	7.9	8.1	9.7	11.8	11.3	20.1	15.2	19.2	17.1	20.6	21.5	14.7
electrical Machinery	4.2	3.4	5.4	11.0	15.0	14.5	10.1	11.7	10.1	6.5	2.8	1.1	8.0
trade	10.1	10.0	11.2	12.4	13.7	15.7	13.6	18.6	16.4	21.8	20.2	18.7	15.2
services	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.6	7.3	6.2	8.8	7.3	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.1
All Other Industries	24.5	23.7	22.9	25.1	26.1	26.3	29.5	25.3	23.8	22.7	24.4	22.6	24.7
<u>Male</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contract Construction	47.4	53.7	52.5	43.4	34.1	31.9	23.5	23.5	31.0	33.7	34.3	39.7	37.4
textiles	5.8	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	9.0	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.2	7.3	6.0
apparel	4.6	2.5	2.8	4.3	4.5	4.0	8.5	5.7	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6
electrical Machinery	2.4	2.0	2.9	5.6	10.0	9.7	7.5	8.0	7.0	5.6	2.7	1.2	5.4
trade	9.1	8.5	9.6	12.1	13.8	13.8	13.6	17.4	15.2	16.5	15.4	14.7	13.3
services	4.8	4.5	3.4	3.7	5.2	6.9	5.2	7.7	6.9	5.8	6.7	5.3	5.5
All Other Industries	25.9	24.0	23.7	25.0	26.5	28.0	32.7	31.7	30.5	28.5	30.3	27.2	27.8
<u>Female</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
textiles	8.1	9.4	6.6	6.0	4.5	5.5	5.9	6.5	4.2	4.8	3.6	3.3	5.7
apparel	43.6	33.0	30.7	23.9	24.2	22.2	33.5	29.2	40.1	34.6	42.7	48.4	33.8
electrical Machinery	9.7	9.6	16.1	25.1	23.4	21.6	13.0	17.2	14.5	7.6	2.9	1.0	13.5
trade	13.3	16.8	17.8	13.5	13.5	18.4	13.7	20.3	17.9	29.2	26.7	25.2	18.9
services	5.0	7.5	7.5	6.0	6.3	7.9	7.4	10.4	7.9	8.1	6.9	6.0	7.2
All Other Industries	20.3	23.7	21.3	25.5	28.1	24.4	26.5	16.4	15.4	15.7	17.2	16.1	20.9

Fall River SMSA
Employment Status by Sex and Minority Status
1973

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force (1)	Employed (2)	Unemployed (3)	Percent Distribution		Unemployment Rate (7)
				Labor Force (4)	Employed (5)	
<u>Both Sexes</u>						
1. Total	66,100	62,200	3,900	100.0	100.0	5.9
2. White	65,770	61,889	3,881	99.5	99.5	5.9
3. Black	132	124	8	0.2	0.2	6.1
4. Other Races	198	187	11	0.3	0.3	5.6
5. Spanish American	132	124	8	0.2	0.2	6.1
6. Minority Group*	462	435	27	0.7	0.7	5.8
<u>Female</u>						
7. Total	28,035	26,810	1,225	100.0	100.0	4.4
8. Percent of both sexes	42.4	43.1	31.4	xx	xx	xx
9. White	27,895	26,676	1,219	99.5	99.5	4.4
10. Black	56	54	2	0.2	0.2	3.6
11. Other Races	84	80	4	0.3	0.3	4.8
12. Spanish American	84	80	4	0.3	0.3	4.8
13. Minority Group*	224	214	10	0.8	0.7	4.5

Notes: * Sum of Spanish American and all races except white. Some duplication possible since Spanish American may include nonwhite races in addition to white.

Sum of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding. Percentages computed from unrounded figures.

Table 1

Universe of Need for Manpower Services
Fiscal Year 1975

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSABase Period Used Calendar Year 1973

	Number of Individuals	
	Base Period CY 1973	Planning Assumptions for FY 1975
	I	II
1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	20,438	22,500
a. Poor	4,473	5,000
(1) Disadvantaged	4,101	4,550
(2) Other Poor	372	450
b. Nonpoor	15,965	17,500
(1) Near-poverty	4,747	5,250
(2) All other Nonpoor	11,218	12,250
2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total	4,101	4,550
a. Unemployed	536	650
b. Underutilized	3,565	3,900
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	466	500
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	1,284	1,400
(3) Not in labor force but should be	1,815	2,000
3. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in Year.	12,600	13,800

Table 1

Universe of Need for Manpower Services
Fiscal Year 1975

Fall River, Massachusetts-Model CitiesBase Period Used Current Year 1973

	Number of Individuals	
	Base Period CY 1973	Planning Assumptions for FY 1975
	I	II
1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	2,150	2,400
a. Poor	428	500
(1) Disadvantaged	408	450
(2) Other Poor	20	50
b. Nonpoor	1,722	1,900
(1) Near-Poverty	437	500
(2) All other Nonpoor	1,285	1,400
2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total	408	450
a. Unemployed	63	70
b. Underutilized	345	380
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	44	50
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	136	150
(3) Not in labor force but should be	165	180
3. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in Year.	1,470	1,600

Plan of Service Manpower Data Summary
Fall River, Massachusetts

Base Period Used FY 1973

For Fiscal Year 1975

Item	Number of Individuals	
	SMSA* Total	Model Cities* Sub-Area
1. Total Civilian Population (as of 1970)#	150,000	14,500
a. Age Distribution:		
16 through 21 years	14,000	700
22 through 44 years	39,100	1,700
45 years and over	54,500	2,300
b. Members of Minority - Total	1,200	150
16 years and over	800	INA
2. Total Civilian Work Force (12 month average for year ending CY 1973)	54,900	4,800
a. Employed, Total (12 month average)	50,700	4,300
(1) Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers	46,500	3,900
b. Unemployed (12 month average)	4,200	500
(1) Unemployment Rate	7.7	10.4
3. Universe of Need for Manpower Services for Fiscal Year Ending 1975 (Number of different individuals in year)	22,500	2,400
a. Poor	5,000	500
(1) Disadvantaged	4,550	450
(2) Other Poor	450	50
b. Nonpoor	17,500	1,900
(1) Near-poverty	5,250	500
(2) All other nonpoor	12,250	1,400
4. Unemployed & Underutilized Disadvantaged: by Category (12 month average)	4,550	450
a. Unemployed	650	70
b. Underutilized	3,900	380
(1) Employed part-time for economics reasons	500	50
(2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level	1,400	150
(3) Not in labor force but should be	2,000	180
5. Welfare Recipients AFDC	3,300	400
6. Estimated School Dropouts (Forecast period)	1,000	150
7. Estimated Number of Veterans Needing Man- power Services (Forecast period)	2,100	200
a. Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans Needing Manpower Services (Forecast period)	900	100
8. Est. No. Minorities Needing Manpower Services	N/A	N/A
9. Total Number of different individuals unemployed during the year	13,800	1,600

Rounded to 100

* Based on 1970 Census
Data

7. Characteristics of the Disadvantaged

It has been estimated that for fiscal year 1975, 600 of the 4,500 disadvantaged individuals will be totally unemployed. Unemployed individuals are those civilian (no age limit) who have no employment and are available for work, and

- (a) Had engaged in specific job seeking activity within the past four weeks, or
- (b) Were waiting to be called back to a job from which they have been laid off, or
- (c) Were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days.

Some 87 percent of the disadvantaged will be considered underutilized or underemployed. Underemployed individuals are those working below their skill capacity, or those who are (or have received notice that they will be) working less than full time in their industries or occupations, or those who have received notice they will be unemployed because their skills are becoming obsolete. Underemployed also includes persons working at part-time jobs who desire full-time work and individuals who involuntarily worked less than a full year during the preceding 12 months. Persons working essentially full-time in occupations which pay less than poverty level incomes may be considered to be working at less than their skill capacity if they are deemed capable, on the basis of mental and/or physical capacity, of performing at a higher skill level. Specifically to be included as underemployed are servicemen about to be discharged who have no apparent civilian job in sight.

Estimates indicate that 1,000 youngsters will become high school dropouts during fiscal year 1975. Most of these individuals who try to enter the labor force find themselves not qualified for jobs other than those that offer low wages and little chance for advancement. Because of this, many of the dropouts will seek employment related assistance during the fiscal year.

8. Characteristics of Individuals Other Than the Disadvantaged in the Universe of Need for Manpower Services

The largest portion of the Universe of Need for the forecast period will be made up of nondisadvantaged individuals (17,950). Included in this total will be 450 poor persons who are not disadvantaged but will require employment related assistance, 5,250 individuals will live at a near poverty level and 12,250 nonpoor.

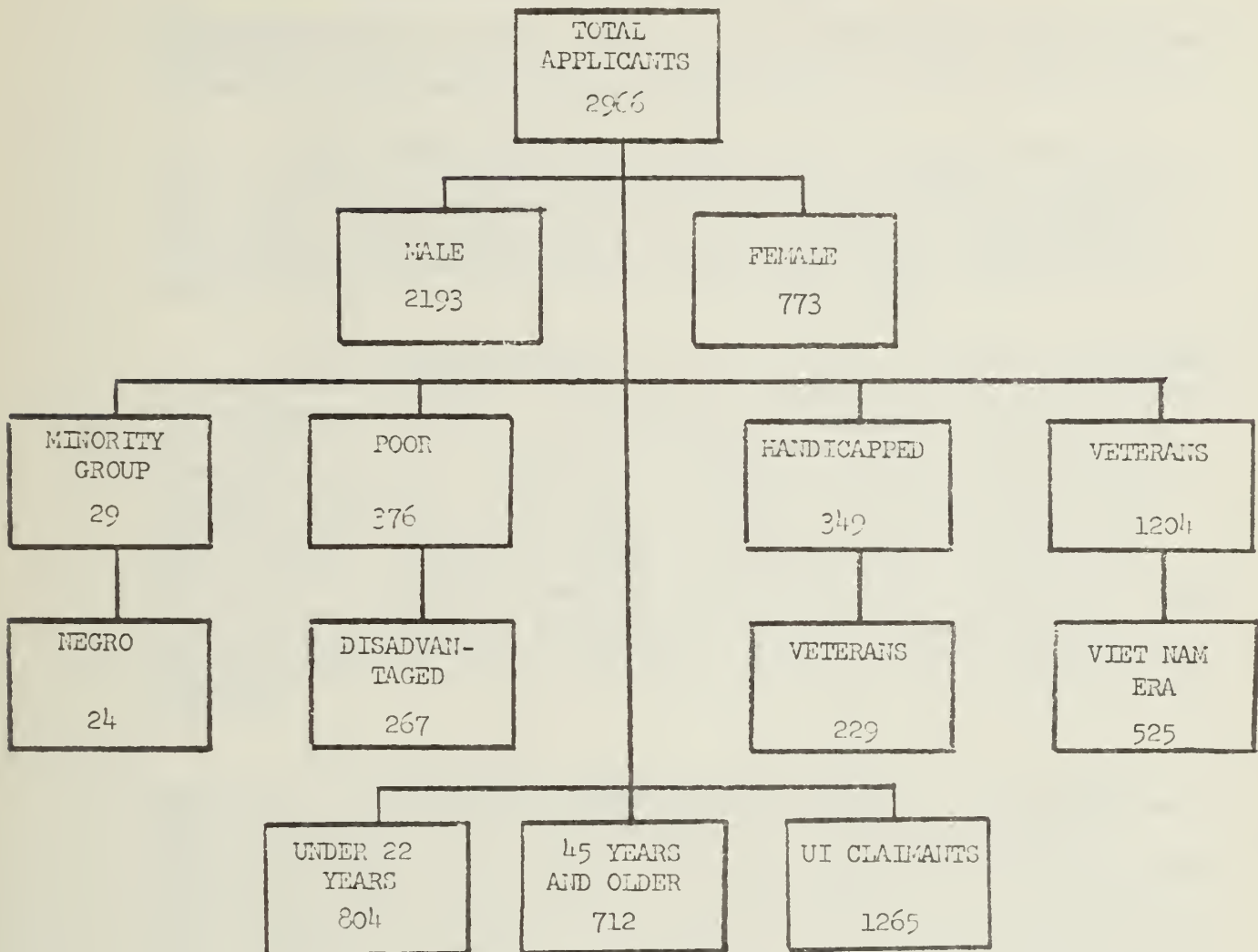
A sizable number of nondisadvantaged workers will be attached to such seasonally fluctuating industries as apparel, textiles, construction and trade. Garment workers are subject to short work weeks, and intermittent layoffs due to style change and lack of orders. Displaced apparel workers have come to expect unemployment compensation as a supplement to their regular income.

In the building trade adverse weather conditions will bring about a halt to outdoor activity during the winter months. Although some construction workers will seek assistance in locating temporary or part-time work during the winter months many prefer to collect unemployment compensation rather than accept work at lower pay in a job out of their usual field.

Over half of the applicants registered at the Fall River DES office will be either under 22 or over 45 years of age. In June a large influx of students and recent graduates will enter the labor force. Many of these youths unable to find work will be counted as unemployed throughout these summer months until they eventually leave the labor force in September to return to school.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED GROUPS
OF ALL APPLICANTS IN ESARS

PERIOD ENDING JANUARY 31, 1974



9. Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

Employment problems common to most of the disadvantaged in the Area have for the most part remained the same thru the year 1973. Some of these barriers to employment include the following.

(1) Lack of Suitable Training and Experience Though many jobs are listed on Job Bank at the local office, applicants find that their qualification and experience do not match up with the available job orders. Those positions for which the applicant is suited may be of the low skilled, low paying variety often times coupled with poor working conditions and little chance for advancement.

(2) Language Barrier One of the main barriers to employment of disadvantaged workers in the Fall River SMSA is a lack of knowledge of the English language. An inability to communicate effectively is most vital if one is to compete for worthwhile jobs. This problem is of particular concern to the large segment of the population who are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in a ghetto type environment where everyone speaks the same language, and there is little motivation to learn English. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new skills thereby expanding their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

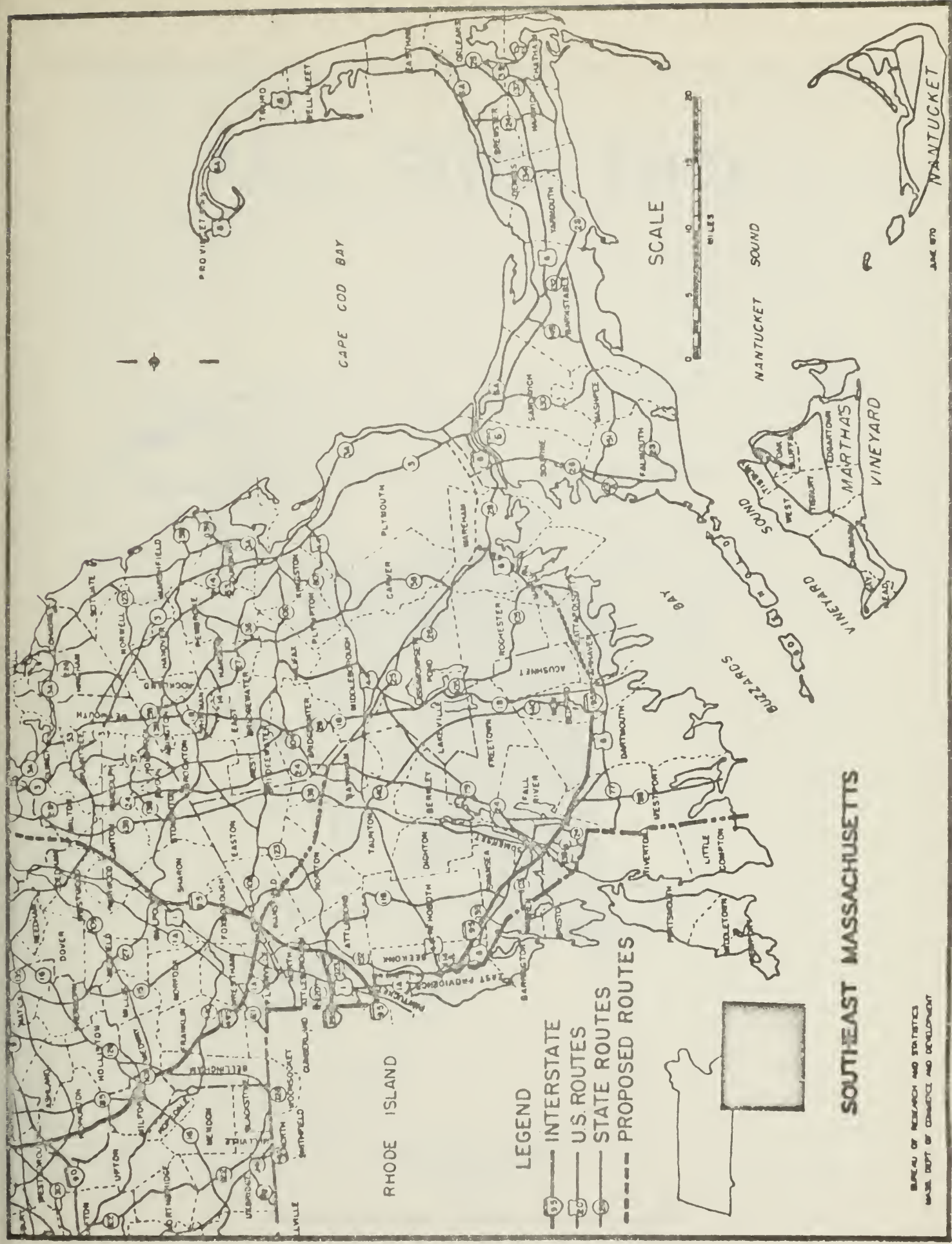
(3) Low Levels of Educational Attainment Of the total population in the Fall River SMSA, 25 years of age or older, 68.9 percent had less than a high school education. The median number of school years completed was 9.5 for SMSA residents and only 8.8 for those living in the city of Fall River. The state figure was 12.2 and the national average was 12.0. For the forecast period it is estimated that close to 1,000 area students now enrolled in school will become drop-outs. Due to the tightening of the economy, employers have become more selective in their hiring practices, often times considering a high school diploma the minimum prerequisite for industrial training.

(4) Age The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in the past few years. According to the 1970 U.S. Census, over 16 percent of the total population is over 45 years of age. Many of these older workers face longer stints of unemployment because they do not have the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment. The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also the new and reentrants to the labor market.

It has been estimated that nearly 1,000 youths dropout of school in the Fall River SMSA every year. These dropouts do not immediately enter the labor market. For these who do seek employment, opportunities are limited to the low paying, low skill jobs that afford little chance for advancement.

(5) Transportation There is a decided lack of public transportation that would link residents of the City of Fall River with surrounding communities. For a person without a car the many good jobs located outside the area are not accessible.

A P P E N D I X



- LEGEND
- INTERSTATE
 - U.S. ROUTES
 - STATE ROUTES
 - - - PROPOSED ROUTES

SOUTHEAST MASSACHUSETTS

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
MASS. DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

FALL RIVER SMSA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
SCALE IN MILES

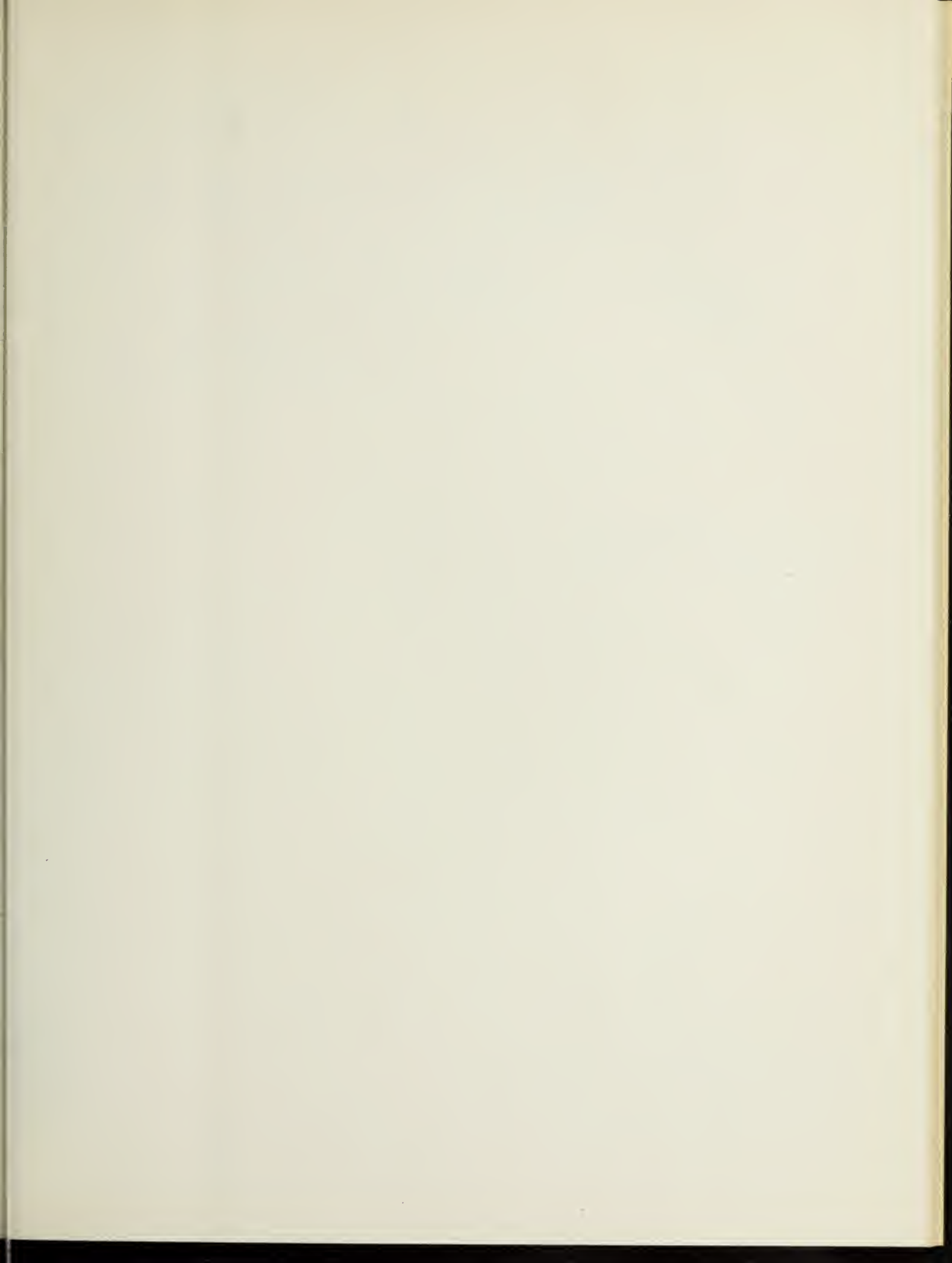


MODEL CITIES AREA
FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS

1. CENTRAL EAST
2. OAK GROVE
3. LAFAYETTE
4. FLINT
5. HILLSIDE





ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

Government Documents
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18 075

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

JANUARY
1975

*FALL RIVER
MASSACHUSETTS —
RHODE ISLAND
SMSA*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
JOHN D. CROSIER, DIRECTOR
AFFILIATED WITH MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

JANUARY 1975

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

Prepared by: John Mulholland
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I. Highlights and Conclusions

The population of the Fall River SMSA has risen from 138,156 in 1960 to 149,976 in 1970 (+8.6 percent). The city of Fall River was the only place reporting a decrease in population (-3.0 percent). The remaining towns which comprise 35 percent of the SMSA had a combined growth of 39 percent over the past decade.

By July 1975 a new definition of the Fall River SMSA will be implemented. Two towns in Rhode Island, Little Compton and Portsmouth and one additional Massachusetts town, Dighton will be added.

Between January and December 1974 both the labor force and resident employment totals in the Fall River SMSA have fallen. At the same time total unemployment rose by 15 percent.

The unemployment rate for both sexes averaged 7.0 percent in 1974. For females the rate was 5.2 percent.

Construction and apparel industries were by far the leading source of unemployment in the area.

Of the 2,400 jobs lost in nonagricultural wage and salary employment over the past year, 1,400 occurred in manufacturing payrolls. Combined cutbacks in the textile and apparel industries totalled nearly 1,000. In the nonfactory sector employment in trade firms dropped by 1,000.

At the end of December 1974 there were 148 job openings listed by Job Bank in the Fall River SMSA. At the same time there were over 4,000 active applicants on file at the local DES office.

The Universe of Need for Manpower Service for fiscal year 1976 was estimated to be 26,600. Of this total 4,200 were deemed disadvantaged. Some 2,900 welfare recipients and 3,000 veterans will be needing manpower services during the forecast period.

2. Description of Area

a. Definition of the Fall River SMSA - Location and Geographical Features

The Fall River SMSA is located in southeastern Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay, approximately 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 15 miles east of Providence and about 50 miles south of Boston. The principal highways serving Fall River are Route 24, the Fall River Expressway from the Boston Area, and Interstate Route 195 from Providence, Rhode Island.

Within the Fall River SMSA are the surrounding towns of Somerset, Swansea, and Westport, (all in Bristol County) and Tiverton, Rhode Island (in Newport County). The city of Fall River is subdivided into five neighborhood areas that comprise the Model Cities (Central East, Oak Grove, Lafayette, Flint and Hillside).

The Fall River SMSA has been redefined by the Office of Management and Budget. The new definition will go into effect in July 1975. The Massachusetts town of Dighton along with the Rhode Island towns of Portsmouth and Little Compton have been added to the SMSA. For purposes of statistical information the town of Portsmouth will be deleted. Labor force data will then be published for the Fall River, Massachusetts-Rhode Island Labor Market Area, not SMSA.

b. Economic Development and Outlook

During the calendar year 1974 the total resident labor force declined by 3.2 percent or 2,200, and employment fell by 2,900 or 4.4 percent. During the same time unemployment rose by 15 percent. Employment cutbacks were felt in both the manufacturing (-6.5 percent) and non-manufacturing (-3.6 percent) sectors.

It is anticipated that there will be some signs of economic recovery on the national level by the latter part of 1975.

Hopefully the effects will be felt in Fall River by the first half of 1976.

c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The 1970 U.S. Census figures revealed that the population of the Fall River SMSA increased by 11,820 or 8.6 percent between 1960 and 1970. This rate of increase for the SMSA lagged behind both that of the state and country. The city of Fall River decreased by 3.0 percent during the ten-year span. The remaining towns which comprised 35 percent of the SMSA had a combined growth of 39 percent over the past decade.

Population Change in the Nation, the State,
The Fall River SMSA and the City and Towns in the SMSA
According to the U. S. Census

	Population		1960 - 1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent Change
United States	179,323,175	200,363,721	+21,040,546	+11.7
Massachusetts	5,149,317	5,689,170	+ 539,853	+10.5
SMSA	138,156	149,976	+ 11,820	+ 8.6
City of Fall River	99,942	96,898	- 3,044	- 3.0
Somerset	12,196	18,088	+ 5,892	+18.3
Swansea	9,916	12,640	+ 2,724	+27.5
Westport	6,641	9,791	+ 3,150	+47.4
Tiverton, R. I.	9,461	12,559	+ 3,098	+32.7

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

The total population of the Fall River SMSA in 1970 stood at 149,976. The racial composition showed that the white population totalled 148,762 (99.2 percent), the blacks totalled 512 (0.3 percent), and all other races totalled 702 (0.5 percent). Unlike the trend in

many other areas, Fall River has maintained a fairly constant ethnic mix since 1960 with the nonwhite population of the area remaining well below 1.0 percent in 1970. About half of the population in the city of Fall River is considered 'foreign stock' that is those persons either born in a foreign country or native born of foreign or mixed parentage. Over 50 percent of those categorized as foreign stock are of Portuguese origin.

Fall River SMSA
Population by Sex and Minority Status
1970

Minority Status	Number		Percent Distribution		Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Total (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	Female (4)	Total (5)	Female (6)
1. Total	149,976	79,045	100.0	100.0	61.7	47.5
2. White	148,762	78,456	99.3	99.3	61.7	47.5
3. Black	512	249	0.3	0.3	67.6	63.0
4. American Indian	59	32	0	0	NA	NA
5. Oriental	466	219	0.3	0.3	NA	NA
6. Other Races	177	89	0.1	0.1	58.1	43.7
7. Spanish-American	384	191	0.2	0.2	69.0	47.9
8. Minority Group*	1,598	780	1.1	1.0	62.9	48.7

Note: NA- Not Available

* Sum of Spanish-American and all races except white. Some duplication possible since Spanish-American may include nonwhite races as well as white.

Source: Census of Population 1970.

Sum of individual items may not equal because of rounding.

City of Fall River, Massachusetts
Population by Sex and Minority Status
1970

Minority Status	Number		Percent Distribution		Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Total (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	Female (4)	Total (5)	Female (6)
1. Total	96,898	51,879	100.0	100.0	60.8	47.5
2. White	95,901	51,391	99.0	99.1	60.8	47.5
3. Black	437	213	0.4	0.4	70.0	68.7
4. American Indian	37	24	0	0	NA	NA
5. Oriental	393	180	0.3	0.4	NA	NA
6. Other Races	130	71	0.1	0.1	59.4	40.3
7. Spanish-American	220	112	0.2	0.2	67.4	47.0
8. Minority Group*	1,217	600	0.8	1.2	63.7	48.3

Notes: NA=Not available

*Sum of Spanish American and all races except white. Some duplication possible since Spanish American may include nonwhite races as well as white.

Sum of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding

Source: Census of Population 1970

Age and Sex Distribution

The population in the city of Fall River has decreased over the last twenty years while the population of the SMSA has increased. The proportion of males to females has remained fairly constant while there has been an increase in the percent of persons under 20 and over 65 years of age, even though the birth rate has been declining. The out-migration of persons 20-64 has been cited as the reasons for the change in the age distribution in the area. The decline in the age group which is considered to be in the prime employment years has resulted in an increase in the dependent population or those persons who generally do not work.

Population Distribution in the Fall River SMSA By Sex and Age 1960 and 1970 U. S. Census

Age Distribution	1960 Population			1970 Population			Percent Change 1960-1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL SMSA	138,156	65,722	72,434	149,976	70,931	79,045	8.6	7.9	9.1
17 years and under	43,548	22,481	21,067	47,588	24,191	23,397	9.3	7.6	11.1
18 to 44 years	47,464	21,970	25,494	47,930	22,830	25,100	1.0	3.9	-1.5
45 to 64 years	32,041	15,000	17,041	36,491	17,039	19,452	13.9	13.6	14.1
65 years and over	15,103	6,271	8,832	17,967	6,871	11,096	19.0	9.6	25.6

Table 2

Fall River, Massachusetts SMSA
Employment Status by Sex and Minority Status

1974

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force (1)	Employed (2)	Unemployed (3)	Percent Distribution			Unemployment Rate (7)
				Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
				(4)	(5)	(6)	
<u>Both Sexes</u>							
1. Total	67,100	62,400	4,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.0
2. White	66,697	62,025	4,672	99.4	99.4	99.4	7.0
3. Black	134	125	9	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.7
4. Other Races	269	250	19	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.1
5. Spanish American	139	125	14	0.2	0.2	0.3	10.1
6. Minority Group*	541	499	42	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.8
<u>Female</u>							
7. Total	28,370	26,894	1,476	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.2
8. Percent of both sexes	42.2	43.1	31.4	-	-	-	-
9. White	28,220	26,759	1,461	99.5	99.5	99.0	5.2
10. Black	64	54	10	0.2	0.2	0.7	15.6
11. Other Races	85	81	4	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7
12. Spanish American	60	54	6	0.2	0.2	0.4	10.0
13. Minority Group*	209	188	21	0.7	0.7	1.4	10.0

Notes: * Sum of Spanish American and all races except White. Some duplication possible since Spanish American may include nonwhite races in addition to white.

Sum of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding. Percentages computed from unrounded figures.

1/ Less than 50

Source: Massachusetts State Employment Service

Table 2
City of Fall River, Massachusetts
Employment Status by Sex and Minority Status

1974

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force (1)	Employed (2)	Unemployed (3)	Percent Distribution		Unemployment Rate (7)
				Labor Force (4)	Employed (5)	
<u>Both Sexes</u>						
1. Total	43,718	40,397	3,321	100.0	100.0	7.6
2. White	43,449	40,155	3,294	99.4	99.4	7.6
3. Black	91	81	10	0.2	0.2	11.0
4. Other Races	178	161	17	0.4	0.4	9.6
5. Spanish American	94	81	13	0.2	0.2	13.8
6. Minority Group*	363	323	40	0.8	0.8	11.0
<u>Female</u>						
7. Total	19,110	18,017	1,093	100.0	100.0	5.7
8. Percent of both sexes	43.6	44.6	32.9	-	-	-
9. White	18,992	17,909	1,083	99.4	99.4	5.7
10. Black	45	36	9	0.2	0.2	20.0
11. Other Races	73	72	1	0.4	0.4	1.4
12. Spanish American	36	36	0	0.2	0.2	0
13. Minority Group*	154	144	10	0.8	0.8	6.5

Notes: * Sum of Spanish American and all races except white. Some duplication possible since Spanish American may include nonwhite races in addition to white.

Sum of individual items may not equal totals because of rounding. Percentages computed from unrounded figures.

1/ Less than 50

3. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

Over the year ending December 1974, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Fall River SMSA decreased by over 2,000 jobs. This was a reversal of the previous three years trends where a moderate increase in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors was realized. Since 1964 nonfarm employment has grown by 5,000, due entirely to expansions in nonfactory jobs. During this period manufacturing payrolls have shown substantial abatements, falling by 1,600 workers. The erosion of employment in the apparel industry has been a steady occurrence since the mid-1960's. Its current total of 10,200 is the lowest level in recent history. There does seem to be an air of expectancy within the industry. Manufacturers are waiting out a quiet period in the hope that retailers will come in with a sufficient quantity of reorders to pull the trade out of the doldrums. Despite inflation, consumers are expected to continue to devote a sizeable portion of disposable income on apparel goods. High interest rates were a factor in the efforts of retail stores to hold down their inventory. They also sought to arrange for deliveries as close to the time of need as possible. Manufacturers have had the added problem of staffing their shops. A paradoxical situation exists in that there is a shortage of jobs and a shortage of skilled qualified workers. The pool of skilled labor has been reduced by retirement and there is a strong reluctance on the part of younger people to take jobs in the garment industry because of its poor image.

Though down 200 from 1973, payroll totals in the textile industry have maintained a moderate growth rate over the past decade. Employment has bounced back from the depressed levels of the early 1960's to its present level of 4,300. The acceptance and popularity of the new man-made fibers, particularly those used in the manufacture of knitted goods has helped the textile mills through a period of industry wide cutbacks. A spokesman for the manufacturers says that they expect that textile production will go through a period of declining demand and output through the first half of 1975. Many plants have cutdown from a full work week in order to reduce excessive inventory accumulation. Also contributing to the less than optimistic outlook for the textile industry in the near future are the declining real disposable income and consumption expenditures and the meager prospect of reducing inflation. The slump in building trades has caused the demand for such textile goods as carpets and drapery fabrics to decline.

In other manufacturing industries employment has gone from 5,700 in 1964 to 5,500 in 1974 with the peak (6,300) occurring in 1968. In 1971 the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Co., a leading employer in Fall River, closed its area plant causing a loss in employment of over 1,500. On the plus side 10-year increases were seen in printing and publishing (+20 percent) fabricated metals (+33 percent) and nonelectrical machinery (+18 percent). The most significant increase occurred in the electrical machinery industry where employment has nearly doubled over the past decade.

For the first time in ten years, nonmanufacturing employment posted an over-the-year loss. Between 1973 and 1974 nonfactory payrolls fell by 1,000, a loss which was almost entirely due to cutbacks in the wholesale and retail trade industry. Segments most affected were general merchandising along with eating and drinking establishments. Over the last 10 years nonmanufacturing firms have expanded their job rolls by 6,500. The largest increases were in the rapidly expanding service industries. Government payrolls swelled by 50 percent from 3,600 in 1964 to 5,400 in 1974. Most of the latter activity took place on the state and local level.

Fall River, Massachusetts-R.I. SMSA
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Annual Average 1963-1974
(in 000's)

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary #	42.2	43.7	44.3	44.8	46.2	47.0	48.1	47.7	48.4	49.5	47.1
Manufacturing - Total	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.9	21.6	20.9	20.4	21.0	21.4	20.0
Textiles	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.3
Apparel	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.2
Other Manufacturing	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.5
Nonmanufacturing - Total	20.6	22.2	22.8	23.3	24.3	25.4	27.2	27.3	27.4	28.1	27.1
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.8
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other Nonmanufacturing	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.1	10.2	10.5	10.6	11.1	10.9
Government	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.1

Source: BLS Current Employment Series

4. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

As of December 31, 1974 there were 148 unfilled job openings listed at the local office for various positions within the Fall River SMSA. Nearly half were in the \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour salary range. The largest number of openings (72 percent) were seen in benchwork occupations. Most of these were for sewing machine operators and stitchers in the garment industry. Clerical and sales positions numbered 23. This group included key punch operators and insurance salesmen.

The following table shows the number of openings in each major job group and the names of specific positions for which three or more openings listed.

Nonagricultural Openings by Occupation
Taunton Job Bank - Fall River Office
December 31, 1974

Categories	Openings Listed December , 1974	Percent of Total
TOTAL	148	100.0
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	5	3.4
Clerical and Sales	23	15.5
Key Punch Operator	4	
Salesman, Insurance	4	
Salesperson - Partyline	10	
Service Occupations	4	2.7
Processing Occupations	1	0.7
Machine Trade Occupations	5	3.4
Seamer	3	
Benchwork Occupations	107	72.2
Sewing Machine Operator	60	
Pocket Setters	17	
Stitcher	20	
Structural Work Occupations	2	1.4
Miscellaneous	1	0.7

As the shift from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing took place during the 1960's a corresponding change occurred in occupational categories. During the ten-year span, service jobs increased by over 80 percent. Professional and technical positions posted the second largest increase (+35.4 percent) and with the exception of losses in operatives, farm and private household workers, all other occupational categories realized increases.

The following table shows the occupational categories of all employed persons in the Fall River SMSA in 1960, 1970, and 1974 along with the percent change between 1960 and 1974.

Occupation of Employed Persons Residing in Fall River SMSA

	^{1/} 1960	^{1/} 1970	^{2/} 1974	Percent Change 1960-1974
TOTAL	56,634	62,432	62,400	+10.2
Professional and Technical	4,331	5,869	5,866	+35.4
Managerial (except Farm)	3,289	3,559	3,557	+ 8.1
Sales and Clerical	9,386	12,486	12,480	+33.0
Craftsmen and Foremen	7,530	8,678	8,674	+15.2
Operatives	22,699	21,102	21,091	- 7.1
Laborers (except Farm)	2,253	2,872	2,870	+27.4
Farm (Managerial and Laborers)	550	437	437	-20.5
Service (except Private Households)	3,903	7,117	7,114	+82.3
Private Household Workers	430	250	250	- 8.7
Occupations Not Reporting	2,313			

^{1/} Source 1960 and 1970 U.S. Census

^{2/} Estimates based on percent distribution in 1970

At the end of December 1974 there were over 4,200 active job applicants registered at the local Fall River DES office (see table below). This was an increase of 60 percent over the same period in 1973. The largest number of applicants (905) listed their job preference in the miscellaneous occupations category, followed next by clerical and sales (834). As can be seen in the earlier table, one job opening existed in the miscellaneous occupations group and only 23 clerical and sales openings were in evidence at the end of December 1974.

The following table shows the number of applicants registered by job group at the Fall River DES Office.

Selected Occupations of Active File Applicants
Fall River Employment Office
December 31, 1974

Job Group	Number	Percent of Total
TOTAL	4,262	100.0
Professional, Technical & Managerial Occupations	457	10.7
Medicine and Health	25	
Misc. Managers & Officials	41	
Social and Welfare	26	
Other	365	
Clerical and Sales	834	19.6
Secretaries	51	
Stenography, Typing, Filing	85	
Bookkeepers	25	
Cashiers	44	
Computing & Account Recording	144	
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	72	
Stock Clerks	66	
Sales Clerks	75	
Merchandising, exc. Salesman	45	
Other	227	
Service Occupations	382	9.0
Waiter, Waitress	53	
Attendants, Hospital	82	
Pressing	26	
Guards and Watchmen	25	
Porters and Cleaners	32	
Other	164	

Selected Occupations of Active File Applicants
(continued)

Job Group	Number	Percent of Total
Farming, Fishing, Forestry and Related Occupations	52	1.2
Gardening	25	
Other	27	
Processing Occupations	177	4.2
Washing, Steaming of Materials	44	
Other	133	
Machine Trades Occupations	367	8.6
Machinists	27	
Mechanics & Repairmen	72	
Textiles	43	
Other	225	
Benchwork Occupations	421	9.9
Cutters	63	
Stitchers, Garment	98	
Stitchers, Nongarment	62	
Fabrication & Repair of Textiles	28	
Other	170	
Structural Work Occupations	667	15.6
Transp. Equip. Assemblers	47	
Bodymen, Transp. Equip.	26	
Welders	29	
Electricians	31	
Painters	54	
Carpenters	140	
Plumbers	30	
Misc. Construction Workers	104	
Misc. Structural Workers	34	
Other	172	
Miscellaneous Occupations	905	21.2
Motor Freight	215	
Trailer-Truck Drivers	34	
Truck Driver, Heavy	78	
Truck Driver, Light	49	
Packaging	80	
Moving and Storing	89	
Material Handlers	185	
Other	175	

Source: ESARS - Table 12

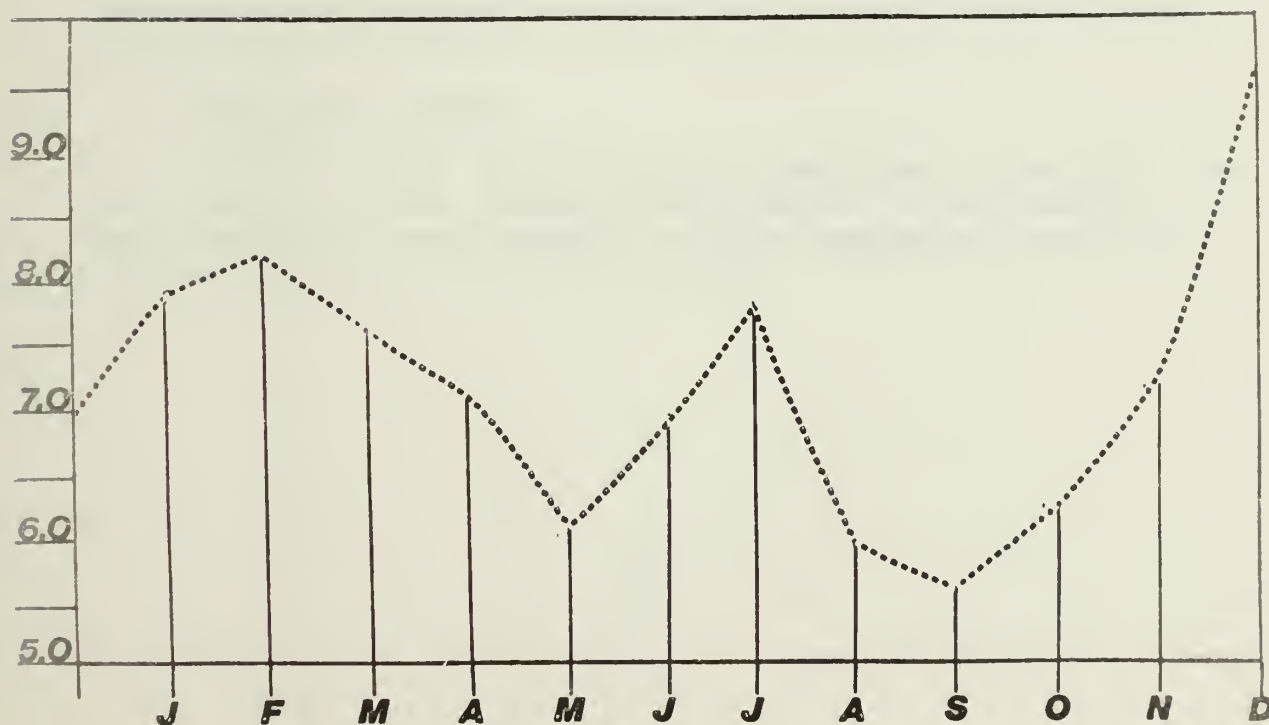
5. Trends In Unemployment

Total unemployment in the Fall River SMSA has undergone several cyclical turns since 1960. The number of persons unemployed reached a peak in 1963 and gradually began to lessen until the low point of the decade was reached in 1968. Since 1970 unemployment in the area has increased by 1,400 to a level of 4,700 in 1974.

Annual Average Labor Force Data
Fall River SMSA
1970-1974

Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1970	67,300	64,000	3,300	4.9
1971	67,100	63,400	3,700	5.5
1972	67,500	64,100	3,400	5.0
1973	69,300	65,300	4,000	5.8
1974	67,100	62,400	4,700	7.0

Unemployment Rates by Month
Fall River SMSA



Monthly unemployment totals in 1974 ran consistently higher than during the corresponding months in 1973. This was largely due to over-the-year cutbacks in the textile, apparel and construction industries.

An analysis of benefit payments made to totally unemployed workers during the survey weeks in 1974 revealed the following facts:

Total Benefit Payments

Some 60 percent of all the checks were issued to totally unemployed male workers. One out of every four payments were issued to persons last employed in the construction industry, and 24 percent were paid to workers displaced from the apparel industry. Many of the latter were temporarily idled due to seasonal fluctuations.

Male Benefit Payments

In 1974 the construction industry was responsible for 40 percent of all the benefits paid to men. Trade firms held a 15 percent share of the total followed by textiles with 10 percent and apparel with six percent.

Female Benefit Payments

By far the leading source of female unemployment was the apparel industry. More than half the number of checks paid to unemployed females in 1974 came from this industry. By December there were close to 1,500 women receiving benefits against area garment shops. Lay-offs due to lack of orders and production slowdowns for style changeovers have been cited as the reasons for the large number of claims from the apparel industry.

Unemployment Outlook

The first quarter of 1975 will see unemployment in the Fall River SMSA reach its highest levels in over a decade. By mid-year the situation should improve somewhat with the unemployment rate falling to under 10.0 percent of the labor force.

Total Unemployment Benefits
Fall River Office
Survey Weeks
1974

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
TOTAL	3,428	3,669	3,681	3,260	2,450	2,282	2,775	2,330	1,979	2,209	2,794	4,608	2,955
Contract Construction	1,115	1,296	1,246	980	492	443	518	475	363	401	569	895	733
Textiles	187	190	194	208	196	180	269	286	273	315	396	570	272
Apparel	764	672	650	602	474	561	696	485	512	675	742	1,656	707
Trade	486	570	680	574	482	417	428	397	295	280	319	356	440
Service	167	165	151	147	146	136	162	169	126	132	148	211	155
All Other Industries	709	776	760	749	660	545	702	518	410	406	620	920	648
Male-Total	2,171	2,536	2,561	2,094	1,424	1,281	1,565	1,426	1,135	1,175	1,656	2,543	1,797
Contract Construction	1,105	1,289	1,234	967	486	436	510	470	369	395	565	885	726
Textiles	128	139	142	143	117	113	170	189	185	178	233	401	178
Apparel	85	93	121	112	73	79	129	78	55	68	99	193	99
Trade	261	336	412	330	299	268	264	260	196	184	213	261	273
Service	93	99	96	84	66	60	77	84	67	73	87	143	86
All Other Industries	499	580	556	458	383	325	415	345	263	277	459	660	435
Female-Total	1,257	1,133	1,120	1,166	1,026	1,001	1,210	904	844	1,034	1,138	2,065	1,158
Textiles	59	51	52	65	79	67	99	97	88	137	163	169	94
Apparel	679	579	529	490	401	482	567	407	457	607	643	1,463	608
Trade	225	234	268	244	183	149	164	137	99	96	106	95	167
Service	74	66	55	63	80	76	85	85	59	59	61	68	69
All Other Industries	220	203	216	304	283	227	295	178	141	135	165	270	220

6. Universe of Need for Manpower Services

Concepts and Definitions -- Universe of Need

The universe of need for manpower services as described by the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, represents the sum of: (a) all unemployed persons; (b) persons working part-time (less than 35 hours per week) for economic reasons (e.g. slow work periods, material shortages, repairs to equipment or an inability to find full-time work), (c) persons working full-time but with earnings not adequate enough to raise family income above the poverty level; and (d) persons who are not in the labor force but should be, assuming the barriers to employment were removed.

According to the planning assumptions for fiscal year 1976, some 26,600 individuals in the Fall River SMSA will require some kind of employment-related assistance during that time. Of this number 19,100 are residents of the city.

Poor: It is estimated that a total of 4,600 or 17 percent of the entire universe of need will be designated as being poor. Some 90 percent of this total will be deemed disadvantaged. Under the definition set up by the Manpower Administration the term disadvantaged applied to a poor person or member of a poor family (annual income for a nonfarm family of four not in excess of \$4,550) who does not have suitable employment and fits one of the following categories: (1) a school drop-out; (2) a member of a minority group; (3) under 22 years of age; (4) 45 years of age or older; or (5) handicapped. There will also be 220 "other poor" or those individuals who do not meet the criteria of the disadvantaged but who will require some employment-related assistance.

Nonpoor: The largest element of the universe of need consists of those individuals in the "nonpoor" category. Included in this group will be 5,300 who are in near-poverty and 16,700 "other nonpoor". Persons at the near-poverty level requiring employment-related assistance are members of families who income surpasses the designated poverty level but falls short of the level designated for the nonpoor.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for All States
Except Alaska and Hawaii

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	\$2,330	\$1,980
2	3,070	2,610
3	3,810	3,240
4	4,550	3,870
5	5,290	4,500
6	6,030	5,130
7	6,770	5,750

Note: For families with more than seven members,
add \$740 for each additional member in a
nonfarm family and \$630 for each additional
member in a farm family.

Table 1

Universe of Need for Manpower Services

Fiscal Year 1976

Fall River, Mass. - R.I. SMSABase Period Used CY 74

	Number of Individuals
	Planning Assumptions for FY 1976
1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	26,571
a. Poor	4,592
(1) Disadvantaged	4,151
(2) Other Poor	441
b. Nonpoor	21,979
(1) Near-Poverty	5,294
(2) All Other Nonpoor	16,685
2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total	4,151
a. Unemployed	829
b. Underutilized	3,322
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	572
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	1,284
(3) Not in labor force but should be	1,466
3. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in Year.	19,500

Table 1

Universe of Need for Manpower Services

Fiscal Year 1976

City of Fall RiverBase Period Used CY 74

	Number of Individuals Planning Assumptions for FY 1976
1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	19,118
a. Poor	3,510
(1) Disadvantaged	3,293
(2) Other Poor	217
b. Nonpoor	15,608
(1) Near-Poverty	3,777
(2) All Other Nonpoor	11,831
2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total	3,221
a. Unemployed	587
b. Underutilized	2,634
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	382
(2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level	1,044
(3) Not in labor force but should be	1,208
3. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in Year.	13,800

7. Characteristics of the Disadvantaged

It has been estimated that for fiscal year 1976, 800 of the 4,200 disadvantaged individuals will be totally unemployed. Unemployed individuals are those civilians (no age limit) who have no employment and are available for work, and

(a) had engaged in specific job seeking activity within the past four weeks, or

(b) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or

(c) were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days.

Some 81 percent of the disadvantaged will be considered underutilized or underemployed. Underemployed individuals are those working below their skill capacity, or those who are (or have received notice that they will be) working less than full time in their industries or occupations, or those who have received notice they will be unemployed because their skills are becoming obsolete. Underemployed also includes persons working at part-time jobs who desire full-time work and individuals who involuntarily worked less than a full year during the preceding 12 months. Persons working essentially full-time in occupations which pay less than poverty level incomes may be considered to be working at less than their skill capacity if they are deemed capable, on the basis of mental and/or physical capacity, of performing at a higher skill level.

Estimates indicate that 600 youngsters will become high school dropouts during fiscal year 1976. Most of these individuals who try to enter the labor force find themselves not qualified for jobs other than those that offer low wages and little chance for advancement. Because of this, many of the dropouts will seek employment-related assistance during the fiscal year.

A large source of the disadvantaged come from both older and younger age categories. Of the total population between 16 and 21 years of age (13,912) and over 45 years of age (54,458) many will fit the definition of disadvantaged. Lack of education, inadequate job skills and insufficient work experience hinder the younger person from finding employment. Older individuals particularly those separated from the labor force for a number of years possess outmoded skills which without job training make them undesirable candidates for employment.

It has been estimated that 2,900 welfare recipients will require some kind of employment-related assistance. Most of this number are receiving Aid to Dependent Children and are employable under the WIN Program.

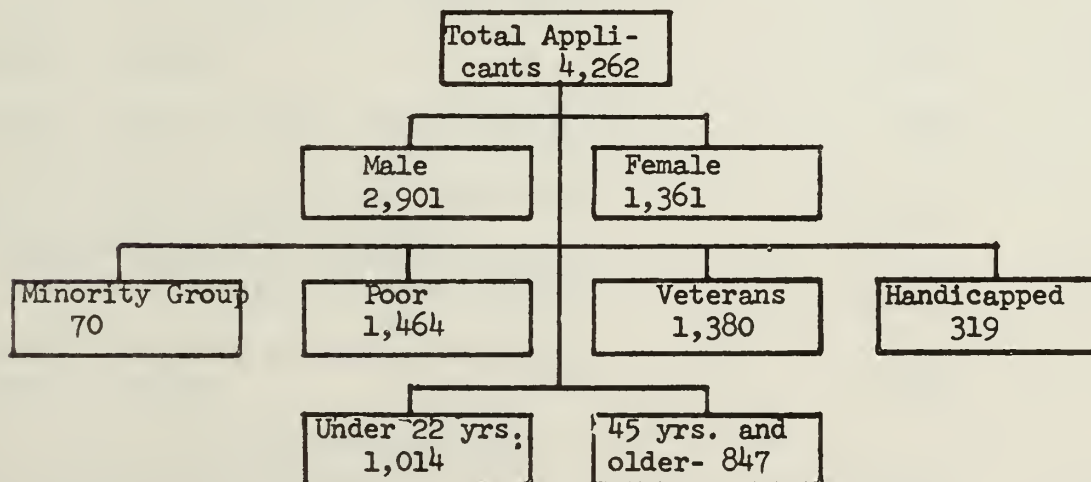
The expected number of school dropouts during fiscal year 1976 is 600. The worsening of the economy has had a beneficial effect on those youths contemplating leaving school. They realized that jobs, even those that pay poorly and offer little chance of advancement are not readily available.

8. Characteristics of Individuals Other Than the Disadvantaged in the Universe of Need for Manpower Services

Some 84 percent of the total Universe of Need for the forecast period will be considered nondisadvantaged. This total of 22,400 includes 400 poor persons who are not disadvantaged, 5,300 individuals living at near poverty level and 16,700 nonpoor. All will require some type of employment-related assistance in fiscal year 1976.

At the end of December 1974 there were over 4,200 active applicants on file at the local DES office. This represents an increase of close to 50 percent over the December 1973 level.

Characteristics of Active Applicants Registered
at the Fall River Office
December 31, 1974



Plan of Service Manpower Data Summary
Fall River, Massachusetts

Base Period Used Cy 1974

For Fiscal Year 1976

Item	Number of Individuals	
	SMBA* Total	City of Fall River
1. Total Civilian Population (as of 1970 U.S. Census)	150,000	96,900
a. <u>Age Distribution:</u>		
16 through 21 years	14,000	9,300
22 through 44 years	39,100	24,300
45 years and over	54,500	37,500
b. <u>Members of Minority - Total</u>	1,600	1,200
16 years and over	800	700
2. Total Civilian Labor Force (12 month average for year ending CY 1974)	67,800	44,200
a. Employed, Total (12 month average)	62,400	40,400
(1) Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers	47,200	32,000
b. Unemployed (12 month average)	5,400	3,800
(1) Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.6
3. Universe of Need for Manpower Services for Fiscal Year (Number of different individuals in year)	26,600	19,100
a. Poor	4,600	3,500
(1) Disadvantaged	4,200	3,300
(2) Other Poor	400	200
b. Non-Poor	22,000	15,600
(1) Near-poverty	5,300	3,800
(2) All Other Non- poor	16,700	11,800
4. Unemployed & Underutilized Disadvantaged: by Category	4,200	3,200
a. Unemploy	800	600
b. Underutilized	3,400	2,600
(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	600	400
(2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level	1,300	1,000
(3) Not in labor force but should be	1,500	1,200
5. Welfare Recipients	2,900	2,500
6. Estimated School Dropouts (Forecast period)	600	500
7. Estimated Number of Veterans Needing Man- power Services (Forecast period)	3,000	2,000
a. Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans Needing Manpower Services (Forecast period)	1,625	1,050
8. Estimated Number of Minorities needing Manpower Services	300	225
9. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed During the Year	19,500	13,800

Rounded to 100

* Based on 1970 Census Data

9. Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

In general most of the disadvantaged have no marketable skills. During a period where surplus labor exists in many occupations disadvantaged workers find themselves in competition with high skilled and better trained workers for existing jobs. Because there is such a dearth of employment opportunities, the jobs usually taken by the disadvantaged are being filled by someone overqualified. The following lists the problems which have plagued the disadvantaged for sometime.

(1) Lack of Suitable Training and Experience: Though jobs are listed on Job Bank at the local office, applicants find that their qualifications and experience do not match up with the available job orders. Those positions for which the applicant is suited may be of the low skilled, low-paying variety often times coupled with poor working conditions and little chance for advancement.

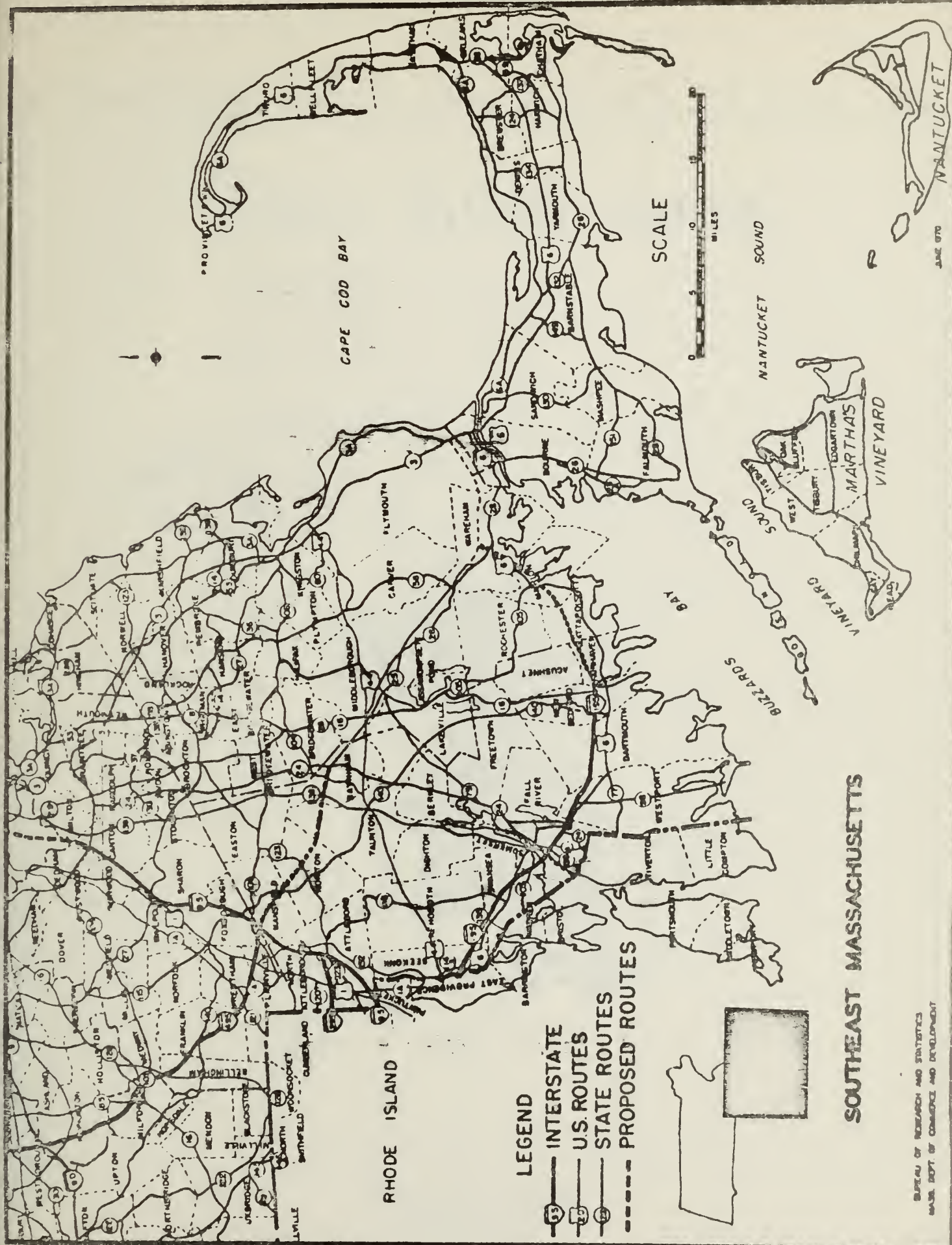
(2) Language Barrier: One of the main barriers to employment of disadvantaged workers in the Fall River SMSA is a lack of knowledge of the English language. An inability to communicate effectively is most vital if one is to compete for worthwhile jobs. This problem is of particular concern to the large segment of the population who are Portuguese immigrants. Many live in a ghetto type environment where everyone speaks the same language, and there is little motivation to learn English. Non-English speaking residents become dependent on relatives or friends for community and social service information. Lack of proficiency in English hampers their ability to learn new skills thereby expanding their job prospects. Efforts have been taken by local employers to hire supervisory personnel proficient in both English and Portuguese.

(3) Low Levels of Educational Attainment: Of the total population in the Fall River SMSA, 25 years of age or older, 68.9 percent had less than a high school education. The median number of school years completed was 9.5 for SMSA residents and only 8.8 for those living in the city of Fall River. The state figure was 12.2 and the national average was 12.0. For the forecast period it is estimated that close to 600 area students now enrolled in school will become dropouts. Due to the tightening of the economy, employers have become more selective in their hiring practices, often times considering a high school diploma the minimum prerequisite for industrial training.

(4) Age: The expansion of the older population and the problems they face in seeking full or part-time employment has been a growing concern in the past few years. According to the 1970 U.S. Census, over 16 percent of the total population is over 45 years of age. Many of these older workers face longer stints of unemployment because they do not have the needed skills to make themselves attractive candidates for employment. The group of older job seekers includes not only the discharged and laid off but also the new and reentrants to the labor market.

(5) Transportation: There is a decided lack of public transportation that would link residents of the City of Fall River with surrounding communities. For a person without a car the many good jobs located outside the area are not accessible.

A P P E N D I X

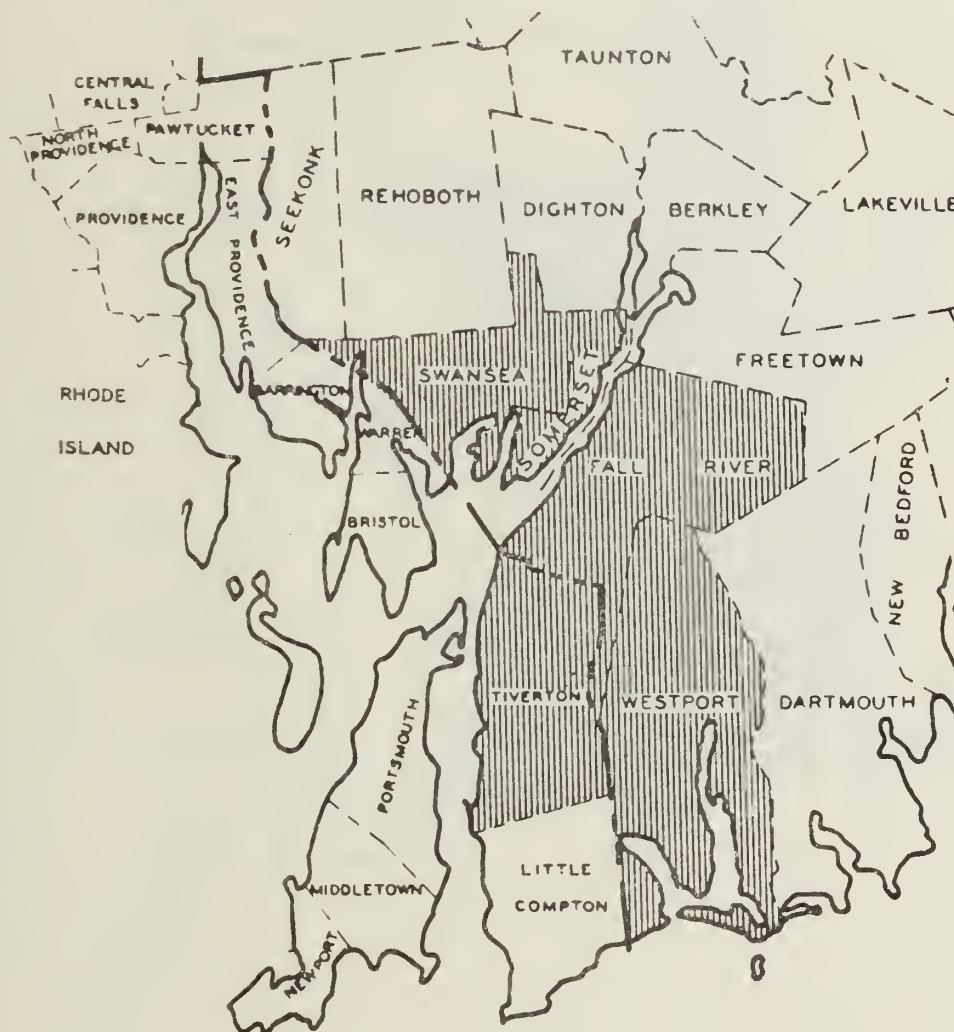


SOUTHEAST MASSACHUSETTS

- LEGEND**
- INTERSTATE
 - U.S. ROUTES
 - STATE ROUTES
 - PROPOSED ROUTES

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
MASS. DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

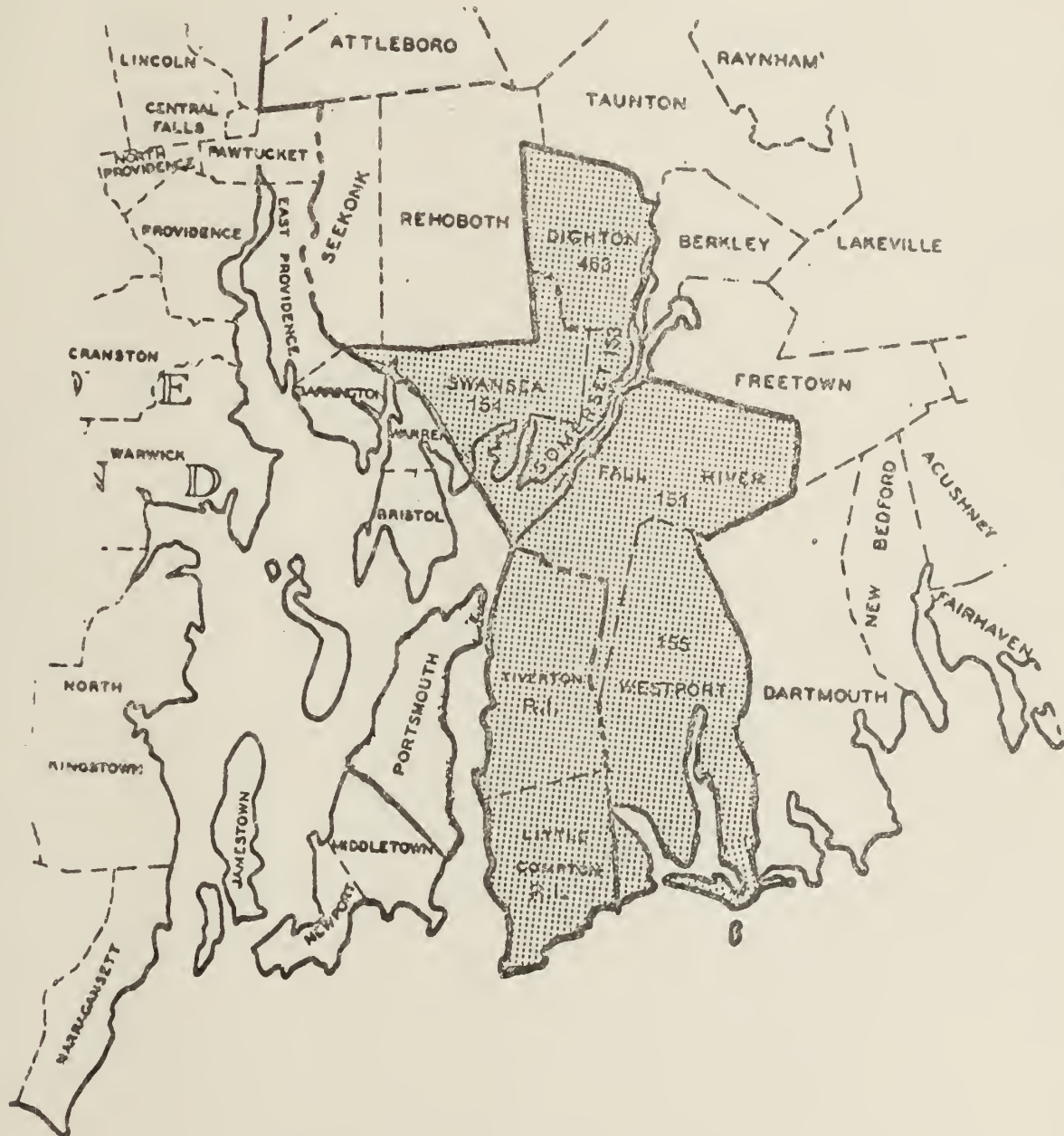
FALL RIVER SMSA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
SCALE IN MILES



FALL RIVER LABOR AREA



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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